WM. 120YD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BEBER AIPO

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

AND AN AGREMENT WITH HELL.'

17 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding leads of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sessent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons.

Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESENVATION, PROPAGA.

TION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —John Quincy Adams. AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

WHOLE NO. 983

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XIX. NO. 45.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1849.

Refuge of Oppression.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANISM, Extracts from an article in the Princeton Review, October, 1849, 'The Question of Negro Slavery,

From the Barre Patriot. WHO ARE THE SLAVE'S PRIENDS.

Ma. Editon: - Your readers may remember what occurred at the anti-slavery convention held in Worcester on the day of the late National Fast, and under the auspices of a few men who go about denouncing all, save their own dwindling faction, as the slave's enemies. Before that convention, estimated at 4000 persons, was presented the case of a worthy colored man who had wrought out his own emancipation by labor, and who desired (what father would not?) the means of saving his daughter, 20 years of age, from the power of the slave-driver. poor man is exhibited on the platform, an orator (Garrison) certifies that his credentials are good, and appeals to the charities of the Convention. Now, doubtless the money will flow in by hundreds, for the appeal is addressed to a great assemblage of such as claim to be the slave's only friends, is as ursuch as claim to be the slave's only friends, is as urgent as any slave's case will warrant, and as pathetic as eloquence can make it. How much, then, did that anxious father obtain? One dollar and twenty-five cents! while he had that very morning received over thirty dollars from a few Orthodox church members, called upon unexpectedly in their lecture-rooms, where they had met for prayer.

Now, does it seem strange that so large an assembly of the very election and server should be included.

bly of the very elect in anti-slavery should give that poor yearing father so little to save his daughter poor yearing father so little to save his daughter from a doom which they would not hesitate to call worse than death? Why should it be otherwise? When men have been taught to trample on the blessings of civil government, on those laws of God and of man which are essential to the very existence of seviety and with the contraction. of society, and without which no nation has ever seen any thing better than barbarism or anarchy— when they have been led to scoff at that which is when they have been led to scoff at that which is sacred, contemn the duty of prayer, as well as revile those who pray, and to let loose their malign passions in abusing the most benevolent and self-denying men, what reason to expect that hearts thus hardened will melt at the call of pity or humanity?

If, moreover, we shall know them by their fruits, how can they be regarded as the slave's friends?

What have they done for him? They have contributed money to feed a hand of strolling declaimers.

What have they done for him? They have contributed money to feed a band of strolling declaimers, and have thus raised here and there a clamor against the institutions both of government and religion. And what if the howling of half a dozen desperate men could destroy the Constitution and the Union, and the slave States should form a confederacy by themselves, and thus be severed from and barred against all the influences, political and moral, which now tend towards final emancipation? This would fulfil the wishes of those in the South who are determined to make slavery perpetual. And if it did not

fulfi the wishes of those in the South who are determined to make elavery perpetual. And if it did not involve the whole nation in the disasters of civil war, it would deprive the slaves of all hope that they or their offspring are ever to be tree in future ages.

Again, what if this same knot of infidels could succeed in their insane attempts to abolish the Sabbath and destroy the church? The certain consequence would be a rapid and universal decline in the morals of the nation; and who is so infatuated as to suppose that when the tone of the nation's morality shall sink, the hopes of the slave can rise? Destroy shall sink, the hopes of the slave can rise? Destroy the Sabbath, the Church, and the Constitution, and this nation would suffer like that nation which has allen so fond of trying similar experiments—it would, like France, be given over to infidelity, licentious—
bess, and revolution mixed with anarchy. And who that has received so much as a glimmering of light, either from reason or history, can fail to see that, if these gigantic evils are to be unchained, the chains of the slave will be made threefold, the horrors of his condition will be increased indefinitely and the

Selections.

From the (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bugle. PIOUS PIBBING.

to having forgotten what the malesance was which provoked good Master Punch to run his corking pin through this particular cockchafer; but if you will turn to any volume three or four years back, you will find him fast eneugh. If your own memory runneth back to the days of the old Federal Street Theatre, you can hardly fail to remember him, yourself. I have a perfectly distinct vision of him in the parts of roguish valets, the Scapins and Mascarilles of English Comedy, which, to do him in the parts of roguish valets, the Scapins and Mascarilles of English Comedy, which, to do him in the parts of roguish valets, the Scapins and Mascarilles of English Comedy, which, to do him in the parts of roguish valets, the Scapins and Mascarilles of English Comedy, which, to do him in the parts of roguish valets, the Scapins and Mascarilles of English Comedy, which, to do him in the parts of roguish valets, the Scapins and Mascarilles of English Comedy, which, to do him justice, he used to play extremely well.

He was never promoted out of the theatrical servant's hall in Boston; but in New York, I remember, ber, his ambition took a higher flight, and he even been, his mbetter took a bipher opinion of its amount than was generally prevalent. I cannot seemed to be destoned to de'tention ob de berry reberend Fader's own rule, sand in one place recomend a little for de sake on than his having seen Mr. Paul, the colored clergyman, officiate as Chaplain in the Massachusetts be relegated to the Apocrypha. Mr. Jones was the so no f a respectable constable, whom I well recolored clergyman, officiate as Chaplain in the Massachusetts be relegated to the Apocrypha. Mr. Jones was the so no f a respectable constable, whom I well recolored clergyman, officiate as Chaplain in the Massachusetts be relegated to the Apocrypha. Mr. Jones was the so no f a respectable constable, whom I well recolored the first time, was an Englishman. I always thought for the first time, was an Englishman. I always thought for the first time, was an Englishman.

'That had elsewhere its setting, And coming from afar.'

Mathew for a long time, and the announcement that he would be at the City Hall last Saturday evening filled every seat, nook and corner, with anxious spectators, eager to catch a glimpse of the world-renowned Apostla of Temperance, and to witness the interesting ceremony of administering the pledge. But we were disappointed.

Father Mathew arrived in the afternoon train from New Haven, and was escorted by a committee of citizens to his lodgings at the American Temperance House. At half past six, he was waited on by the Mayor and a committee of thirty, many of whom were his own countrymen, appointed at a public meeting in July last to receive and welcome him to our city; but no persuasion could induce him to go to the City Hall, where the citizens were assembled to greet him. His apology was, that he was laboring under paralysis of his side and tongue, and was unable to address a public meeting. It was then proposed that he should go to the Hall in a carriage, where the Mayor would make his apology to the citizens, thus releasing him from the necessity of speaking, but at the same time giving the people, many of whom had come from the neighboring towns, an oportunity of seeing the man whom all parties and sects delighted to honor; but this proposition also the Rev. gentleman declined, and, shortly after, he took the arm of a Catholic priest and went away, his baggage having been previously sent for and removed.

On the sabbath following, the Rev. gentleman of Catholic priest and went away, his baggage having been previously sent for and removed.

On the sabbath following, the Rev. gentleman of Catholic priest and went away, his baggage having been previously sent for and removed.

On the sabbath following, the Rev. gentleman

ithere from reason or history, can fail to see that, if these gigantic evils are to be unchained, the chains of the slave will be made threefold, the horrors of his condition will be increased indefinitely, and the last rays of his hope will be extinguished for ever. Who, then, are the friends of the slave? Not they who, then, are the friends of the slave? Not they who spend their time and energies in villifying others whose moral goodness they are too evil even to comprehend. Not they who imagine they can bring and religious institutions; but they who labor to strengthen the very foundations of such institutions, the time and energies in the such madness, aim only to tear down; but they who, with impotent whether bond or free. Not they who, with impotent madness, aim only to tear down; but they who, with impotent madness, aim only to tear down; but they who, with impotent madness, aim only to tear down; but they who, with impotent madness, aim only to tear down; but they who, with impotent failure and patience, endeavor to build up. By their frails ye shall know them.

A v. Y.

In these gigantic evils are to be unchained, the chains of the slave? Contained the chains of the slave? And the chains forty minutes in its delivery, in which we were glad to perceive that all traces of the little at litraces of the illness of the previous night had vanished. His voice was strong, his utterance clear and distinct, and his gestures unusually impassioned and forcible.

During the day he administered the Pledge to about eight hundred men and women, the greater part of two terms of the time and receive that all traces of the illness of the previous night had vanished. His voice was strong, his utterance clear and distinct, and his gestures unusually impassioned and forcible.

During the day he administered the Pledge to about eight hundred men and women, the greater part of the committee o

OLD SCHOOL PRINGLYTHIANIST.

Entered from an article in the Princetion Review, 19 p. 100.

Consider, to confirm the lock of the control of the State Congregationalist properties of the State Congregationalist properties of the State Congregation was known that the lock of the State Congregationalist properties of Kentucky, 19 p. 10 per lock of the State Congregationalist properties of the State Congregation was been as a few of the State Congregation and efforts and eff

as dat, Sar?

'Him read, toder day, De Life ob Jonathan Wild,
by the celibrated Novliss, Fielding. Wen Jonathan
condemn to be hang, de Ornary ob Newgate come to conbert him. Jonathan propose bottle ob wine. De Ornary say he prefer punch, 'cause punch a lick-From Burritt's Christian Citizen.

PATHER MATHEW.

We have been looking for a visit from Father Mathew for a long time, and the announcement that he would be at the City Hall last Saturday evening filled every seat, nook and corner, with anytons specific product of the control of the contro

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER.

expect; and that, if his labors were less successful here than elsewhere, it is to be attributed to the fact of his so unceremoniously taking himself out of the hands of the committee, and confining his labors so exclusively to his Catholic friends. Sickness is indeed a valid excuse for non-attendance at a public meeting; and paralysis of the tongue is the best can justify a neglect of the ordinary rules of politeness.—T. D.

PATHER MATHEW AND THE ABOLITIONISTS

can Slavery on the interests of Liberty in Great (Const., Art. 1, sec. 9.)

Can Slavery on the interests of Liberty in Great (Const., Art. 1, sec. 9.)

Con the 13th of May, 1789, in Congress, which is cleaved to morracy throughout the nations of Europe generally. This happiness is denied me. I could not remain longer from home at present without great inconvented to his cause of republicanism or democracy throughout the nations of Europe generally. This happiness is denied me. I could not remain longer from home at present without great inconvented to his Catholic friends. Sickness is indisputable. On the receipt of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary.

The African Slave Tand.

(Const., Art. 1, sec. 9.)

On the 13th of May, 1789, in Congress, where a clause in the bill, imposing a duty on the importation of slaves is indisputable. On the receipt of the dilutes that the bill, imposing a duty on the importation of slaves is indisputable. On the receipt of the dilutes are purpose of the United States as shall be judged necessary.

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The African Slave Tand.

(Const., Art. 1, sec. 9.)

On the 13th of May, 1789, in Congress, where a sum of the individual of the individual of the individual of the united States as shall be judged necessa

then, I hope, have the opportunity of saying all I think and feel on the subject of Slavery and Liberty.

Whether I shall be found to agree in opinion with the friends of freedom on some of the subject which occupy their thoughts, their tongues and their pens, I do not know; but I shall agree with them on the great point, the wrong and mischievousness of slavery, and the desirableness of full and universal freedom. I shall not refuse to associate with them, or to co-operate with them, on account of their opinions on other subjects. If they can tolerate my opinions, I can certainly tolerate theirs. It matters nothing to me whether men are for churches, priesthoods and creeds, or for unlimited latitudinarianism: if they love mankind, and labor for the freedom and salvation of their race, it is enough. I measure men's worth by their efforts to serve their race. The love of truth, and freedom in the pursuit of it; and the love of mankind, and zealous efforts to raise the world to freedom, purity and bleasedness, are the things which Leaders and extense. love of mankind, and zealous efforts to raise the world to freedom, purity and blessedness, are the things which I admire and esteem—these are things which I admire and esteem—these are things which I admire and esteem—these are things that endear men to my heart. Orthodox or heterodox, Jews or Samaritans, Catholics or Protestants, Turks or Infidels, if they love mankind, and labor for the freedom, the purity, the illumination and salvestion of their rece, I love them and revere them next to God himself. Such men are God's own likenesses and representatives. They are his truest servants and his favorite sons. I should be sorry indeed to believe that I could ever be ashamed of their company, or afraid to identify myself with teem in their benevolent and godlike labors. I commit myself to no party, no creed, no name; but I commit myself with pleasure and without reserve to the cause of freedom and righteousness the wide world over.

God bless you, my dear sir, and prosper you in all your godlike labors. God bless your associates and fellow-laborers in the cause of freedom. I am sorry to leave without seeing you, but you will give my

to leave without seeing you, but you will give my love to the abolitionists, and believe me

Yours, very respectfully,
JOSEPH BARKER.

From 'Slavery and the Constitution,' by William I. Bowditch. THE CONSTITUTION ACCORDING TO THE

PRACTICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Uniform practice under a law is one of the highest

'The number of persons with n my division, consisting of _____, appears in a schedule hereunto annexed, subscribed by me, this _____ day of _____, 179 ____.

A. B., Assistant to the Marshal of ______.

members, and the constitutionality of Mr. Parker's motion admitted, with the advice of Mr. Madison his colleague, Mr. Parker consented to withdraw his

motion.

In 1794, 'An Act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country' was passed, (Stat. 1794, c. 11.) In 1800, au Act in addition to the last was passed, (Stat. 1800, c. 51.) That both these laws were framed with reference to this section of the Constitution is apparent, because the latter Act expressly refers to it. Sec. 6 reads thus: 'That nothing in this

Uniform practice under a law is one of the highest proofs of the meaning of that law.

The Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 2, par. 3) provides that the enumeration of the people of the United States and direct taxes was to be made)'shall be made within three years of the first meeting of the Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 3, par. 3) provides that the enumeration of the people of the United States (upon which the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes was to be made)'shall be made within three years of the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

On the 1st of March, 1790, George Washington, who had been President of the Convention which framed the Constitution, approved 'an Act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, which port or place of the United States, and the first President ever elected, under the Constitution, under the sanction of their respective oaths to support the Constitution, by this Act expressed their to tit. Sec. 6. Feads thus: 'That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to authorize the bringing into either of the United States, any seprency, the importation of such mass of such State, prohibited.' In 1863 (Stat. 1803, c. 63, was passed 'An Act to prevent the importation of certain persons into other States, where, by the laws thereof, their admassion is prohibited.'

Sec. 1. 'Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the first day of April next, no master or captain of any ship or vessel, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, any negro, really the constitution, approved 'an Act prevent the importation of certain persons into other States, where, by the laws thereof, their admassion is prohibited.'

Sec. 1. 'Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the first day of April next, no master or captain of any ship or vessel, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, any negr

tion, under the sanction of their respective oaths to 'support the Constitution,' by this Act expressed their deliberate judgment as to the true meaning of the people of the United States in adopting this section of the Constitution. What, in their judgment, was such meaning?

These extracts from the Act will suffice (Act 1790, chap. 29):—

Sec. 1: 'Be it enacted, &c. That the marshals of the several districts of the United States shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required to cause the number of the imhabitants within their respective districts to be taken, omitting, in such enumeration, This Act also is most manifestly framed upon this

they are hereby authorized and required to cause the number of the inhabitants within their respective districts to be taken, omitting, in such enumeration, Indians not taxed, and distinguish free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, from all others; distinguishing also the aexes and colors of free persons, and the free males of sixteen years and upwards from those under that age; for effecting which purpose, the marshals shall have power to appoint as many assistants within their respective districts as to them shall appear necessary, assigning to each assistant a certain division of his district, &c.

These assistants were obliged to transmit to the marshals, returns in manner following:—

The service of the inhabitants which purpose, the intermediate of the importation of states and colors of free persons, and the free males of sixteen years and upwards from those under that age; for prohibit the importation of states, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight. That is, at the very earliest day allowed by Const. Art. 1, sec. 9, for the passage by Congress of an Act prohibiting the importation of states.

Restoration of the African alborate radius and the African also read to the importation of persons, including the approach to the marshals are two states are trade.

And, not to multiply proof, the importation of persons is not to be prohibited by Congress prior to 1808. On the 2d day of March, 1807, President Jege. And, not to multiply proof, the importation of persons, and the free males of sixteen years and upwards from the acres and colors of free persons, and the free males of sixteen years and upwards from the acres of the free males of sixteen years and upwards from the acres of the day of March, 1807, President Jege. And, not to multiply proof, the importation of persons and the free males of sixteen years and upwards from the acres of the free males of sixteen years and upwards from the acres of the free males of s RESTORATION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES. (Const. Art.

sisting of _____, appears in a schedule hereunto annexed, subscribed by me, this _____ day of _____, 179

A. B., Assistant to the Marshal of ______.

[This schedule embraces the names of families—free white males of sixteen years and upwards, including heads of families—free white females, including heads of families—free white females, including heads of families—all other free persons—slaves.]

That is, the enumeration directed to be made, and upon the basis of which the constitutional apportionment of representatives and direct taxes was to be made, distinguished only between free persons and slaves. Congress and the President, under the sanction of their oaths, united in the expression of their deliberate independ to the expression of their deliberate independent of the expression of their deliberate independent of the expression of the ex country, by the influx of emigrants who would then pour into the State, and thus lead to the reduction of the value of white labor. And, finally, that it

constitutional provision.

Section 3 provides that,—

Section 4 priver Chio, under the laws of the freed, shall seape to retrictory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or territory, the person to whom such labor or service or territory, the person to whom such labor or service or territory, the person to the provident provident provides that,—

Section 3 provides that,

State of New Hampshire, four, &c. &c.

That is, the second Congress, upon an enumeration distinguishing only freemen from slaves, undertake to apportion representatives among tile States according to the rule laid down in the Constitution, viz., by adding to the whole number of free persons, three-fifths of the slaves.

This interpretation, by the first and second Congress, has never been varied from. In every census which has since been taken, the only distinction sanctioned has been between freemen and slaves; and, on every occasion of apportioning representatives, according the representative or federal number, such number has been invariably determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, three-fifths of the slaves. If this, the pro-slavery interpretation of the Constitution, is not right, then, since March 3, 1793, there has not been a single statute or resolve constitutionally passed! Who is ready to make this admission?

the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary."

That these laws have been held to include an insurrection of slaves is indisputable. On the receipt of the intelligence of Nat. Turner's insurrection in Southampton, Va., Col. House, then commanding at Fortress Monroe, set out with three companies of United States troops, for the purpose of suppressing the revolt. He was reinforced by a detachment from the United States ships Warren and Natchez, amounting in all to about three hundred men. With our troops and our officers we have actually aided the slaveholder in holding his fellow-man in slavery! We have actually done what our fathers engaged in the Constitution that we should do, namely, aid with the national strength in keeping the slaves in subjection!

From the New York Herald.

KENTUCKY CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-

FRANKFORT, Oct. 19, 1849. The Slavery Question-Points in the Discussion thereof-Gems of the Debate-Slabbing Cases.

When last I wrote you, I believe I promised you some notice of the interesting, and, in many respects, peculiar discussion that has occurred in the Convention on the slavery question, embracing in its range every possible phase and form in which that question can possibly be presented. Indeed, I was not aware that it could be made to assume so Protean an aspect. But it has been said that the Kentuckians are an ingenious people, and this, perhaps, is to be taken as another evidence of that fact. The discussion, without being characterized by

The discussion, without being characterized by any very great ability, was attractive from the peculiarity of the sentiments avowed. I could not help wishing, occasionally, for the presence in the galleries of some of the fanatic abolitionists of the East, ries of some of the fanatic abolitionists of the East, if for nothing else than the sake of the amusement which the expressions of their indignation, wonder and astonishment would have afforded. I shall not attempt to give you any connected summary of the debate, but will merely give you such an analysis of the arguments as will be sufficient to develope the points made.

points made.

Let me premise by saying, that there has been exhibited, throughout, the fact that the most ultra pro-slavery sentiment is adopted in the Convention. And, hibited, throughout, the fact that the most ultra proslavery sentiment is adopted in the Convention. And, as the slavery question,—emancipation or no emancipation,—was the great, the absorbing issue in the election of delegates, so much so as to obliterate, in many instances, the old party landmarks, and to result in the return of democrats from strong, undoubted, and heretofore unswerving whig counties, it is, no doubt, true, that the delegates fairly and fully represent what may be considered the matured public sentiment of the people of the State on this important question. Those, therefore, whether in or out of Kentucky, who have looked forward to the results of the action of the Convention as in any way conducive to the abolition of slavery in the State, will be most utterly disappointed. Not a single man in the Convention has as yet avowed himself in favor of any plan of emancipation.

The general tenor of the arguments has been, that slavery, as it exists in Kentucky, is the best possible condition in which the slave can be placed, and that it is a blessing alike to the white and the black man—that the condition of the free negro, from the fact that he can never obtain any social or political position, and is, therefore, deprived of all the stimulus to good conduct that ambition offers, is infinitely worse than that of the slave, while his proneness to vice and crime is such as to render it a burthen and an inconvenience to the whites, that he should be allowed to remain in the State. The same considerations of humanity to the slave and rezard for the

lowed to remain in the State. The same considerations of humanity to the slave and regard for the aster, also require that these numbers should nev master, also require that these numbers should never be allowed to increase. Therefore, emancipation could never be practicable, or supportable, unless provision was made at the same time for the removal from the State of the slaves to be emancipated. It was held that slavery exalted and ennobled the chafrom the State of the slaves to be emancipated. It was held that slavery exalted and ennobled the character of the white man, and preserved an equality in the social system, so far as the white race was concerned, totally unknown in the free States. In the one case, there were but two classes—the white and the black man; while in the North there were many distinctions, resulting in the degradation of the white laborer to a position even below that of the slave. Where slavery existed, the people were characterized by generous, hospitable, and chivalrous sentiments, to a far greater extent than where it did not exist. It also developed, to a far greater extent, the intellect and ability of the people, as the history of this Union exhibited, in the preponderance of distinguished men from the South, who had directed the councils of the republic. It was held, also, that emancipation would have a tendency to sever all the associations of Kentucky with her old and fast tried friends, the other slave States of the Umon, and to connect her with those who have ever warred upon her, and are foreign to her institutions and associations. It would also tend to over-populate the country, by the influx of emigrants who would then

of the value of white labor. And, finally, that it would be a seizure of the private property of the citizen, which no public use could possibly demand, that would be in direct contravention of the clause of the Constitution of the United States, declaring that the obligations of contract should not be impaired.

On the question of the further importation of slaves, there was considerable diversity of opinion. By one party it was held that the natural increase of the slaves in the South was as rapid as was profitable, and that to increase the number would be to decrease their value, and, also, that as good slaves would bring a higher price in the cotton and sugar States, that those brought to Kentucky would be of the worst class, who, by their intercourse with those already in the State, would render them vicious and ungovernable. On the other side, it was urged that there should be no monopoly in this description of property, but that every one who desired a slave for his own use, should have the privilege of purchasing it, where he might deem proper. To restrict that privilege, would be to create a monopoly and a slave-ocracy in the State, that ought never to be permitted.

These were the main points and arguments in the

ted.

These were the main points and arguments in the discussion; and as the subject is an interesting one, you will allow me to illustrate them by such quotations from the speeches as bear directly on those points and arguments. They will be found to advance opinions in many instances alike novel and ingenious, and will serve to exhibit, better than any thing else, the peculiar ideas entertained in the State on the subject. You may style these extracts, if you please,

of the Age. RTER'S PANACEA.

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ORMERS. red to that neas con-ding-house. No. 3 Level of the country to ucleone some assumble charges. He trial place in Bostos, e. Peace, Purity, Free-et together, and enjoy

JOHN M. SPEAR OFFICE. LOR the citizens of Racity, that he has 16purpose of carrying on
various branches, on
URY, two or three

circumstances around it-in view of the wretched condition of the slave, his relation to his master, the peculiar organization of the two races, the utter impossibility that the one can rise to an equality in the scale of morality and dignity with the other, the fact that the slave, whether you call him a freeman or not, is still but a slave, the wretched officas slave. I say, it becomes a question of grave impor-tince to Kentucky, whether it is not a blessing alike to the slave and the white man, that he is a slave.'

MANAGE BELW ROLLS ON

II. The position of Kentucky on the slavery ques

'The broad Ohio, rolling its waves from almost the eyuthern extremity of the State to its eastern border, separates Kentucky from the free States, and het members of Congress, and the members of Congress from every slave State in the Union, felt that when the great natural barrier, the line of separation, between the slave and the free States was struck down, there was danger. They felt that there was carriers a slave State in the Union, that would not scarcely a slave State in the Union that would the board in less than twenty years, if Ken her in every emergency, and allied herself to those who had warred on her institutions from the beginning of the abolition agitation to the present day.' III. Slavery, in a scriptural point of view. Mr.

'I stand pledged before the House to prove that slavery has existed in every age of the world since the flood, and that it is justified and approved by the

IV. A distinction in a scriptural point of view.

'I said that the hand of Deity was causing slaver 'I said that the hand of Deity was causing slavery to recede in Maryland, in Virginia, and in Missouri; that it was, at all events, not increasing with the increase of the white population, and that everything we could do would not be able to prevent this. But that the Deity was against the whole institution, I never intimated or intended to intimate. But there is one thing I intended to intimate. Though I am not as well read in the gospel as I ought to be, and not so well, doubtless, as some gentlemen here, I do not understand the teachings of the gospel as justifying this institution as it stands, and I never will advocate what I do not believe. I believe that the gospel applies to a state of things that does not exist at pel applies to a state of things that does not exist at present. I believe in leaving to Cæsar the things that belong to Casar. The mission of the spostles and patriarchs of old was of a spiritual character; it related to things of another world. They did not come here to interfere with the things of Tiberius or of Casar. They came not to interfere with temporal rosperity, and it does not appear to me that any argument, in justification of the institution of slavery

V. Slavery a blessing, not an evil. Mr. BULLIT:-'I am prepared to maintain that slavery is neither a moral nor a social evil, but a positive advantage to the white population, and no injury to the black.'

VI. A reason for opposing a restriction on the right of importing slaves:

Sir, I am a pro-slavery man-I am not willing lo yield a single inch to the emancipation party, in any form whatever, and I never intend to vote for the incorporation of the spirit or principle of the act of 1833 prohibiting the importation of slaves into the State) into the new constitution, for the reason that the party call it an entering wedge, to rid this country what they call a great moral and political evil.'

VII. How a man may object to too much of good thing, even if his position is somewhat contradictory. Mr. TURNER, again:—

'I am a pro-slavery man, but I think we have got enough of it. It is said we may have too much of a good thing. I admit that the slaves we have now are beneficial to us, and it is desirable to improve them, not to contaminate them by mixing them up with rogues and rascals.'

VIII. Another reason why the slave importation should be prohibited. Mr. Roor:—

'I maintain that the repeal of the law of 1833 will great slave mart of the Union, to the disgrace of the proud and chivalrous sons of old Kentucky, whose blood has been spilled upon a hundred battle-fields in defence of the rights of man.'

IX. Servitude in the North and the South. The

'Servitude, in one form or another, has existed society from the earliest light that history gives us; and from the condition of society, and the light the history of the past is calculated to shed on the future, it will exist in all time to come. We are served in certain capacities and conditions by our slaves. The good people of Massachusetts are served by white in the same menial offices that we are served

X. After showing that, with the same population, Massachysetts has 28,000 paupers, while Kentucky has only about 3,000, the President draws the fol-

'I believe that white labor as it increases, becomes cheaper than slave labor, and I believe the capitalist employs but the best, and leaves the most deficient to charity—the cold hand of public charity; and that Massachusetts with her 28,000 poor, as compared with Kentucky, so far as regards those who serve and those who do not serve, has a greater mass of hunan misery, degradation and crime than we have in Kentucky, or ever can have under the existing or

XI. The effects of emancipation, and the condition of free negroes. The PRESIDENT:

'Are they, then, to be free among us? I have satnd that these two races of people never isfied my mind that these two races of people never can mingle and become one. Free them, and they become the Lazzaroni of the State. They will crowd to the cities—they will visit the country only on marauding parties,—and they will become idle, vicious, and ungovernable. Look at those portions of Philadelphia and New York, and other eastern cities, where the free negroes congregate. Look at the records of their courts of criminal justice, and you will find that they are embraced as idle, vicious and ungovernable; and in the annals of crime. a per cent. governable; and in the annals of crime, a per cent You may, once in a while, find an exception of one who is industrious—who accumulates property—but he never becomes an American. He is not one of the people, and can never aspire to an equality in our social relations.'

XII. Provision for the future. By the Presi-

"I am not one of those who propose to provide this constitution for the perpetuity of slavery. I recognise the principle that every people have a right to form their own government, and to change, alter, or modify it, as they may deem the interests of so-ciety to require; and whenever those who may come after us shall desire to do so, I shall rest content that they, in their judgment, shall do what they deem right upon this and upon all other subjects. There-fore I do not expect, in this constitution, to make slavery perpetual, and beyond the reach of those shall come after us.

XIII. The condition of the slave. Mr. Drxon:-'Here he has house and raiment, here he has no cants that are not supplied. Sir, he is a happy man, infinitely better off than the miserable, wretched vagabonds, the pauper population of other States countries whom you call free.'

Referring to the scenes of misery witnessed a poor of the free States, Mr. Dixon de

'Are such scenes witnessed in Kentucky? Where is the pauper who does not meet with the sympathics of those around him? Where is the man, who is suffering with want, who is not relieved? Rarely stance of real want present itself under the revolent system of our government. Such cases

XIV. A view of the Kentucky people. Mr. Drx

We are the happiest people on the face of the earth, and we are the proudest people on the face of the earth. I will not say that we are the most chivalrous people, but I will say, that in this respect we are not surpassed.

XV. A question—if it be true that slavery is a curse? Mr. NUTTALL :-

And here, where we have more slaves than in any other part of Kentucky by ten to one, if it is such a curse, how does it happen that under that curse, under that blighting curse, which blasts and pollutes every thing that it touches, we have the most enlightevery thing that it tollenes, we delivated people upon the face of God Almighty's earth? On the one side, the traveller sees the wheat-fields, in harvest-time,

groaning under the weight of their heavy yield; and on the other, the green pastures with their thousands of cattle. And all this right in the midst of this curse of slavery.'

XVIII. The results to be apprehended from exive population, as depicted by the same gentle-

'When we become two hundred millions of people, when the Northern States have become crowded to starvation, is it not as certain as that the sun rises and sets, that when this vast body, this living mass, thrown off from Europe, arrives here, they will not only destroy republican governments, but destroy it-

XIX. Origin of the title to slavery property, as defined by the celebrated BEN HARDIN

'Was it asked by what right they held negroes in 'Was it asked by what right they held negroes in Virginia? They were bought as slaves, and from the owners of slaves on the coast of Africa, beginning at about the Bight of Benin, and going South to the Orange river. They were bought as slaves from those who owned them, and had a right to own them. The same right existed at that day as it exists in this. That is the ground upon which we hold them, and our Constitution and laws recognize it on that ground. In the name of God, have I the right to hold you in slavery without some great natural principle, just as if it grew up by accident? It was not established or authorized by the laws of either Kentneky or Virginauthorized by the laws of either Kentneky or Virgin-ia, but by the slave merchant who bought them from the slave merchant in Africa, and brought them here.'

XX. Characteristics of a slaveholding popula-tion, and particularly that of Kentucky, as de-scribed by the same gentleman:—

'I would not give up the slaveholding people of Kentucky for any people on earth. I recollect when a boy, of reading Mr. Burke's and Lord North's arguments in the British Parliament, in reference to the course to be pursued towards the American colonies, and when Lord North, in recapitulating the means and powers of the government, finally went into a comparison between the British soldier and the American, and said that one of the former could whip ten of the latter, ten a hundred, a hundred a thousand, and a thousand a hundred thousand, and denounced us as slaveholders, I never can forget the answer :-- "Where no slavery is tolerated, there the where is savery is tolerated, there the people look upon liberty as a political right; but where slavery is tolerated, there they look upon it as a high personal privilege, and will die before they give it up." And I believe in that doctrine, and if the whole of Europe was to invade us, I have no doubt that the last gun for liberty would be fired in a shareholding State. It is a generous a manly upon a slaveholding State. It is a generous, a manly population, and any law that goes to alarm or drive out ulation, and any law that goes to alarm or drive out the slave owners, brings in a people in their stead not very agreeable to my taste. We should have, as they do at the North, the outpouring of Europe, and all the vagabonds, rapscallions, and miserable beings of the world let loose upon us. And are we to exchange the generous slaveholder for this class of people? I would not exchange one for a hundred of them. I believe we have now in Kentucky the hest completion to the found any where, from the risbest population to be found any where, from the ris-ing to the setting of the sun, and from pole to pole. This is the language of a Kentuckian, and of a na-

No matter how humble his condition, the freeman of the South feels with Cooper's scout, that he is a white man, without a cross—that liberty is not only a political right, but a personal distinction. There are, in the slave States, but two great divi-sions—white and black. The black is the degraded s more truth in the remark than persons generally allow. But it is general aristocracy—aristocracy of the whole white race.'

XXI. What the South has done-by the same gen-

4 Has not the South acquired for itself a characte for frankness, generosity, high-toned honor, and chi-valry, which is unknown to the North? Look a little further. Review the history of our government from its first foundation to the present time. It exhibits a series of brilliant triumphs achieved by the South, illustrating superiority of moral force over mere numerical strength. The voice of its eloquence has predominated in the council chamber. She has displayed her courage and patriotic devotion on every battle-field, and throughout the vast expanse of our battle-field, and throughout the vast expanse of our country. Her energy and her wisdom have been mainly instrumental in achieving the successful progress of those institutions which were originally moulded by her genius and her patriotism.'

XXIII. The position of the working man in the North—by the same gentleman:—

Human nature has been the same in all ages. The difference in their condition must be referred to the circumstances by which they are surrounded.'

And what would give and force to her appearing the circumstances by which they are surrounded.'

I have given you what seems a copious selec-tion of these extracts, as the best mode of indicating the precise sentiments now entertained on the questions referred to in Kentucky. And in that point of view, I doubt not they will be interesting to the Northern reader.

The question has not yet come to a vote, and the

which is now under discussion.

The monotony of life in this little capital has been mitigated recently by one or two rencontres, or stabbing cases. There was an affray the other evening at the Weisiger House, growing out of some ill-feeling in regard to a lady, in which a son of the Hon. Thos. H. Benton stabbed a Mr. Lyons, of Louisville. The wound was not dangerons, however. The next evening, the clerk of the same hotel was stabbed at by a young man of the town, but with, hannily, no by a young man of the town, but with, happily, no serious result.

The weather still continues pleasant, as much so as is generally the case in New York State in Sep-tember. I would add more, but the length of the present communication admonishes me to forbear.

From the New York Spirit of the Age. SLAVERY.

What institution has most corrupted our civil and ecclesiastical organizations—touched with contaminating plague the very heart and conscience of the people—bred among us a race of professional politicians—perverted the purpose of the two ever daring, ever needed parties of Conservatism and Reform—vitiated our Foreign Relations—poured through the administrative channels of a professedly Free People the poison of Oligarchy—made our holiest croeds a mocking lie—trained us to sophistical hypocrisies—tamed down our native elastic vigor with cowardly caution—habituated us to haughty presumption,—and set us in pillory before the world as a braggart and truitor to our trust?—Slavery!

From the London Morning Advertiser, of Oct. 12. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

and on the other, the green pastures with their thousands of cattle. And all this right in the midst of this curse of slavery.

XVI. A reason why Mr. Taiplett is a pro-slavery man:

'I am a pro-slavery man—meaning just what I say. I am for slavery for the sake of slavery; and I will here avow, that if there were now no slaves in Kentucky, and they were in no other States as slaves, I for one would say, bring them here. If they are a blessing, I want our portion of that blessing; and I believe that they are a blessing, a moral blessing—whether a religious blessing or not, I do not exactly know, and therefore do not intend to give an opinion on the subject. I believe religion has little to do with the question.'

XVII. How slavery improves the population, and keeps up the standard. Mr. Bullitt:

'Do we not know that slaves keep out an excessive population? They keep it out in this way. In a slave country, the low and worthless cannot find employment. Those foreigners or abolitionists from the North, who are so worthless and degraded that they would be willing to black my shoes, or to wait on me, cannot find employment here. They are compelled to go to the free States, while only those whom we desire to have amongst us find any inducement to come. The mechanic, the man of intelligence and of character, whether native born or foreigner, finds it better for him to come here than to go to the free States.'

YVIII. The results to be apprehended from excessive that they have a proposed from the city practised on the slaves—even to the extent of burning them to death,

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A MERICAN SLAVERY.

A Merica oppressed fellow-slaves in America. He would now read to them, he said, some extracts from a paper in St. Louis, in the city which he had the pleasure of saying he run away from. (Laughter.) Having read those extracts for the purpose of showing the enor-mous cruelty practised on the slaves—even to the ex-

quainted with the circumstances of the horrid case alluded to, that of a slave being burnt to death, an. he could state that when the parties who had been engaged in the horrible atrocity were indicted for the offence, the Judge who presided told the Grand Jury, that if they were of opinion that the act charged against the prisoners was sanctioned by custom, though contrary to law, they would find in favor of the custom and ignore the bill, and the Grand Jury did so, and the prisoners were set at large.

Mr. Brown then resumed, and went on to show the extent to which slavery was excited on in America.

extent to which slavery was carried on in America even ministers of the Gospel not hesitating to advo-cate the accursed system, and daring to assert that it was compatible with the principles of Christianity. Every effort was made to debase and brutalise the mind of the slave. If they would give them educa-tion, and make them acquainted with the truths of Christianity, it would be impossible that the slaves could be long held in their chains. In the United States there were those willows of aboves who were States there were three millions of slaves, who were States there were three millions of slaves, who were treated as being no better than cattle, and were pent up for sale as sheep or oxen were sold. It had been decided by the Judges that a slave could not appeal to the law—but that he could only appeal to the lenity and justice of his master. In one of the States, a a white man could be executed for four kinds of offences, but in the same State a slave forreited his life, if he committed any one of seventy offences.—(Hear, hear.) In the State of Mississippi, he knew of a case in which the wife of a slave was condemned to be flogged. The husband, unable to see his ed to be flogged. The husband, unable to see his wife so punished, snatched the whip from the over-seer's hand, and run away with it. He was immediately taken, however, and for that simple acc he was hanged. (Shame, shame.) He could tell them that men in the highest stations in America had their slaves—even bishops had them—for he saw recently an account of one bishop having lost sixty-four slaves by cholera—a bishop—a preacher of Christian therefore, they saw, had his slaves, and could they expect when they saw men in such posi-tions giving countenance and support to the horrid practice? Mr. Brown then gave a full detail of several cases illustrative of the sufferings of the slaves, and of the dreadful acts of retaliation to which the latter had recourse. His own master was very religious, and at night it was his (Mr. Brown's) duty to call in the slaves to prayer. In the morning, however, time could not be afforded to the slaves to pray, but the master prayed for them. (Laughter.) In-deed, he never tied up a slave to be flogged that he didn't first read a portion of the scriptures to slave, and give him in addition a moral lecture. (Mr. Brown) had heard his master tell a visitor he believed his slaves were more benefitted by moral lectures than by his flogging, and one day only answer he received was a blow over the head only answer he received was a blow over the head with the cownide. 'So much for his master's moral lesson. (Laughter.) He next alluded to the conduct of Father Mathew, in refusing to attend an anti-slavery meeting in America, on the 1st of August, in subshiring the appropriate of the wilding of the subshiring the state of the subshiring the subshiri XXI. The position of the poor white man at the south. Mr. MITCHELL: slaveholders, notwithstanding that, would never for-give Father Mathew for signing an Address against slavery some years ago, when he was in Ireland, and the consequence was that he was now between two fires. He had no bad feeling towards Father Math-

America, he could not help contrasting the conduct of Father Mathew now, with what it was in former that slavery is calculated to produce aristocracy, there is more truth in the remark than persons generally more than the remark than persons generally more than the remark than persons generally more than the remark t they saw that they were agitating in this country, the hands of the abolitionists would be strengthened, and they would be cheered forward in their labors. He concluded by expressing the gratification he felt in being agreement them set the results.

meeting. He said—Notwithstanding what his friend had stated as the cruelties practised on the slaves in America, there was a moral pollution in slavery,

which it was impossible adequately to co tion, as being something more than infernal, was, that human beings, placed here to live together as brethren, should, one portion of them, take advantage of their superior intellect, or their power, and sacriegiously seize upon other of their fellow-men as if they were, like their cattle, their own property. did not know what form public opinion might take to do away with this infernal system, but they must promote its progress by denouncing every man who should uphold or advocate the infamous practice. No man could doubt that America was desti orth—by the same gentleman:—

*Look at Massachusetts, that great State which the reproach of that country? Slavery! What the Look at Massachusetts, that great State which boasts of her dense population and of her enormous wealth. Her laborers are absolutely excluded from the social circle. Hence the difference between the mechanics of the South and those of the and the independence growing out of their laboratory. And what, he would ask, would make the American citizen more welcome here than the aboratory. North, and the independence growing out of their position, and out of the operation of this institution of slavery. It is this which has elevated them. It lition of slavery? How could America sympathiz is not that there is any intrinsic difference between the men of the South and those of the North. with the parties of Europe, so long as she tolerates slavery parts of Europe, so long as she tolerates slave And what would give point to her remonstran als in favor of th triots of Europe, but the abolition of slavery? (Lou cheering.) What, he would ask, would be the effect of this meeting in the United States? A man he come among them, wanting many record which might aid him—and yet he was received with open arms, because he was a man of color and a slave. He was not merely tolerated, but he was cheerfully tolerated, and treated as an equal. In the The question has not yet come to a vote, and the further consideration of it is postponed for the present, or until the disposition of the article on the judiciary, which is now under discussion.

The monotony of life in this little capital has been mitigated recently by one or two rencontres, or stabbing cases. There was an affray the other evening mischief was done when in any way they acted with

he slaveholders of America.

After alluding to what had been stated regarding After alluding to what had been stated regarding Father Mathew, and regretting that that gentleman had been induced to take the course imputed to him, he concluded by calling the attention of the meeting to the peculiar position in which Mr. Brown was placed, and recommending him to their extensive patronage. Mr. Thompson proposed a resolution to the effect that the meeting deeply sympathized with the sufferings of Mr. Brown while a slave in America, and at the same time expressed its great regret ica, and at the same time expressed its great regre that slavery was still permitted to be a blot upon the character of the United States.

The resolution was agreed to, and immediately after, the meeting separated.

We learn from the Placer (California) Times, th at a meeting of persons engaged in mining on the North and American Forks, held at Mormon Island forth and American Forks, held at Mormon in the 4th of July, the following, among other ions, was adopted:

Resolved, That believing slavery to be an evil, in consistent with the spirit of our free institutions, an iestructive of the best interests of any country when t exists, we will do every thing in our power to pro-

Ten thousand such resolutions will not pr very being established in California. It is

The Liberator. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders! JAMES AND LUCRETIA MOTT. As usual, for many years past, on visiting Philadelphia, I was indebted to those inestimable friends, James and Lucaurua Morr, for a home-like reception, affectionate and delightful. My obligations to them, ever since our first acquaintance more than nineteen years ago, have been constantly accumulating, and my regard for them amounts to unfeigned expression. When I was a more paying in the antiveneration. When I was a mere novice in the anti-

ing, and my regard for them amounts to unfeigned veneration. When I was a mere novice in the antislavery cause,—nay, long before I became identified with it,—they were active co-workers with the intrepid pioneer, Benjamin Lunny, for the abolition of slavery; nor they alone in that city. Though I was strongly sectarian in my religious sentiments (Calvinistic) at that time, and hence uncharitable in judgment touching theological differences of opinion—a dry Baptist by education, never having been sprinkled or immersed, yet zealous for immersion as the only acceptable baptism,—a believer in the clerical order and the organized church as divinely instituted,—a strict sabbatarian, so that I could strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, in regard to that observance, with as much facility as my Jew that ever lived,—yet they manifested a most kind, tolerant, eatholic spirit, and allowed none of these considerations to deter them from giving me their cordial approbation and cheering ountenance as an advocate of the slave. If my mind has since become liberalized in any degree, (and I think it has burst every sectarian tranmel,)—if the ological dogmas which I once regarded as essential to Christianity, I now repudiate as absurd and pernicious,—I am largely indebted to them for the change. I recollect—for example—on one occasion, when my treverence for the Bible as an inspired volume, from Genesis to Revelation, was such that I was 'killed by the letter,' entering into conversation with Lucastria on the subject of war. I was startled, not to say shocked, on hearing the declaration from her lips, that the did not helicane fed ever authorised case. on the subject of war. I was startled, not to say shocked, on hearing the declaration from her lips, that she did not believe God ever authorized or sanctioned war, in any ege or nation. Not that I had Buren. Hence I feel under no obligation whatever any doubt as to the prohibition of all war in the New Testament, but I had never thought of questioning the integrity of the Jewish record. 'How do you dispose of the statements made in the Old Testament,' I asked, 'that the Lord commanded Moses, Joshua, and others, to wage even wars of extermination?' I can more easily believe that man is fallible, than that God is changeable,' was her reply;—that is, the probability was incomparably greater that the unknown writers of the Jewish Scriptures erred in their Road is under these circumstances, that in your letter (received last evening) you ask my opinion of the known writers of the Jewish Scriptures erred in their impressions as to what God required, than that God himself had changed in his moral attributes; for if call must of course depend in a great degree upon call must of course depend in a great d

had the reputation of being one of the most gifted with emphasis and power upon the wide difference which exists between a ceremonial religion and prac-tical godliness—declaring that the formalities of Qua-decided opinion on a question so important as the ker worship, stereotyped from week to week and from year to year, were no more acceptable to God or serviceable to mankind than those offered by other sects. She urged upon all the duty of actively laboring in the reforms of the age, especially that of anti-slave-ry-no matter what it might cost, no matter from what quarter it might be condemned, whether fro the 'high seats,' or any ecclesiastical conclave. Her position on that occasion was one of great moral sub-limity, showing that she was wholly dead to that fear to put a gag into her mouth, but they are justly afraid their works, mainly with the design to illustrate the

Society in twain. election occurs in this Commonwealth. In several ter in Mr. Scherb. His introductory lecture, on the of the counties, in which the Free Soilers and Demo- Nature and Mission of Poetry, has already been givcrats combined have a majority over the Whigs, they en, and, at the request of the hearers, and of others have agreed to run a union ticket for the Senate, who failed to hear it through error in some of the adhoping thus to secure a portion of the 'spoils,' and what they cannot achieve by hook, to take by crook. lecture of the course proper will be announced in the At any rate, we have no faith in a policy so crooked. daily papers. It looks more like an attempt to put down the Whig These lectures will not be read formally from party than to prevent the extension of slavery. Lo- manuscript, but delivered in a free, conversational cally, in this Commonwealth, free soil is not and has way, opportunity being given to any of the audience not been a party question; for neither the Whig nor who may wish, to elicit further information by asking the Democratic party would dare vote against the Questions. Mr. Scherb refers to Bishop Eastburn Wilmot Proviso, as there is but one sentiment among Prof. Longfellow, Ralph W. Emerson, George S the people on this point. No distinct party issue, Hillard, Charles Sumner and Dr. Howe. We heartithen, affecting the slavery question, is presented at ly commend these lectures to the attention of those this election. Let abolitionists keep aloof from the for whom they are designed. Tickets may be obtainballot box, and be true to their motto- No Union ed at Mr. Ticknor's bookstore. with Slaveholders.'

NON-RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY. Those who intend being present at this anniversary will please observe that it commences on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that it will be held in the Vestry of the Rev. James F. Clarke's Chapel, Freeman Place, in Beacon street, opposite the new Athenaum. We anticipate a profitable and refreshing communion of kindred spirits on the occasion; and as we learn that our esteemed friend Parker of Sentiment and feeling in the assembly. Mr. W. G. Haynes, (who has enlisted in this humane wor Pillsbury is on his way home from Ohio, we hope he with a zeal and self-sacrifice truly commendable. will be able to be present. We hardly look for the made some startling and humiliating disclosures as to attendance of our unwearied co-laborer, Henry C, the amount of punishment inflicted by the lash on Wright, as we hate received no intimation from him board of the naval ships, and was followed in earnes: to that effect. His absence will be felt, and is much and effective speeches by Wendell Phillips and Robert

Cornhill, has just published in a neat pamphlet of country. 44 pages 12 mo., 'An Address on Slavery, delivered in Danvers, Mass., by Daniel Foster, Pastor of the of Robert F. Stockton, commander in the United

Will the Liberator inform us if the Anti-Slanave sent there for it, but have not obtained it. Once a Bugle came from somewhere—where not stated in the paper—requesting an exchange. Yet notwithstanding these mutual endeavors to become acquainted, the Bugle and Freeman are still strangers. But we want to see Oliver Johnson's paper, for we esteem him as a true man, and an efficient worker in the anti-slavery cause withal.—Essex County (Salem) Free-

The Bugle is published at Salem, Ohio, and w have no doubt will readily exchange with the Free man, especially after this complimentary notice. It is neatly printed and very ably conducted.

Of the coalition of the Barnburners with the kers in the Empire State, we have had little ay in our columns, partly owing to the great variety of matter which we have had to dispose of, the riety of matter which we have had to dispose of, the regarding it as manifestly unprincipled, in spite of all protestations to the contrary. The following letter from Judge Jay on this subject is creditable to his sagacity, independence, and moral courage, and deserves special attention and consideration. It was elicited by one sent to him by J. W. Taylor, Esq., at the request of several other Liberty party men in Albany, solicit ing the views of Judge Jay as to their duty in the

From the Albany Journal. LETTER FROM THE HON. WILLIAM JA. T. BEDFORD, 8th October, 1849.

himself had changed in his moral attributes; for if war in all cases be now a malum in se, or contrary to the spirit of Christ, it never could have been a religious duty—for God cannot repeal, suspend or violate any of his moral laws, nor at any time command the doing of evil that good may come.

In this reply, so full of good sense and true wisdom, I have since found an easy solution of many scriptural difficulties, and instead of being any longer 'killed by the letter,' have been 'made alive by the spirit.'

On Sunday morning, I went to the meeting of the Hicksite Friends in Cherry street, hoping that I might hear something edifying from the lips of this enlightened and philanthropic woman, who has long had the reputation of being one of the most gifted.

You tell me the Liberty calling a convention of the old Liberty party. The expediency of such a call must of course depend in a great degree upon the disposition of the party, to know their views in the gentlemen of the party, to know their views in the present unexpected emergency. If such a call should be cordially welcomed by the party, and the Liberty ticket should receive fifteen or twenty thousand votes, a wholesome rebuke would be administered to our recreant Democrats, and the result would tend to prevent similar treachery elsewhere. But should the ticket receive a languid support, its failure would be regarded by the public as indicative of the decline of the Anti-Slavery feeling in our State. It is also somewhat questionable whether there is sufficient time, before the election, for an efficient party organization.

You tell me the Liberty party men are generally ministers connected with that Society; nor was I disappointed. She spoke at some length, with that serenity, clearness, copiousness and fidelity, which so remarkably characterise her public efforts, and dwelt with smaller of the connected with that services are connected with that Society; nor was I disappointed. She spoke at some length, with that services are craite nominees. Such a feeling is, I think, under crait nominees. Such a feeling is, I think, under crait nominees. Such a feeling is, I think, under crait nominees. Such a feeling would disincline our friends to a Liberty party men are generally more inclined to support the Whig than the Democratic nominees. Liberty party nomination, I have no means of judging. On the whole, I feel that I am not in possession of the information requisite to justify me in giving a

one you propose.

Your visit to Bedford affords us agreeable rec lections, and you will confer a favor on us by repeating it when convenient to yourself.

I remain, my dear sir, yours, truly,

WILLIAM JAY.

J. W. TAYLOR.

LECTURES ON ITALIAN POETRY. Mr. Emmanuel Vitalis Scherb, a native of Switzer land, is about to deliver a course of lectures to ladies, of man which bringeth a snare. The conservative in this city, on the poets and poetry of Italy. Sketchportion of the Cherry street meeting are much disturbed by her powerful testimonies, and would like trarch and others, and extracts read (in English) from that, if they should attempt to apply it, the consequences would be an explosion that would rend the given by their writings to civil and religious liberty, and to spiritual enfranchisement and elevation. Those who have been deterred from reading Dante by his STATE ELECTION. Next Monday, the annual State obscurity, will find a competent and worthy interprevertisements, repeated. The time and place of the first

PLOGGING IN THE NAVV.

A second meeting was held in the Tremont Ter Rantoul, Jr., both of whom declared that no im provement in the laws for the government of the Na Another Valuable Discourse. Bela Marsh, 25 vy had been made since it was instituted in this

Free Evangelical Church of North Danvers, in com-pliance with the request of the Voters of Danvers.' States Navy, the citizens of Boston recognize a brave and talented officer, who has regard for the best interpliance with the request of the Voters of Danvers.

Its object is to show that the abolitionists 'are enlisted and engaged in a momentous, far-reaching controversy—the great warfare of this age—wide as the world in its range, lasting as eternity in its destined flogging in the navy, —and 'that in the person of wealts.' It is a stirring and eloquent production, Watson G. Haynes, this meeting recognizes a man of direct in its accusations, conclusive in its proofs and untiring energy and iron will, and that the cause in reasonings, and worthy of extensive circulation. which he is engaged is dear to the heart of every American citizen; and that this meeting cordially recom mend him, and the cause, to the cordial attention very Bugle is not published at Salem, Ohio? We every man of humanity in Boston and throughout the have sent there for it, but have not obtained it. Once country, and sincerely trust that they will enable him to continue in his praiseworthy efforts until he be holds their accomplishment. The meeting was fully attended, and the audience embraced persons of the highest respectability.

> KENTUCKY. Read the letter of the Frankfort corre spondent of the New York Herald, respecting the sen-timents avowed on the subject of slavery in the Con-vention now in session for the revision of the Consti-tution of that State. What a development!

LET CONSCIENCE BE PREE We call upon all the friends of equal rights and p

religion, in every city, town and village in the Con morials, and give every man and woman an opportu to sign it, so that it may be ready for presents at an early day at the next session of the Legisland at an early day at the next resistor of the regularing.

If any refuse to sign, let their objections be used down, especially if they belong to the clerical paid. sion. Let it be known who are in favor of liberaconscience, and who against it.

To the Senate and House of Represent ATIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS:

The undersigned, inhabitants of Massels setts, respectfully ask of the Legislature the hopeal of all laws in this Commonwealth, enforced the observance of a day of the week as abbath,' or 'the Lord's day' —

1. Because there exists among the people equally honest and conscientious difference opinion as to the holiness of particular days, at the mode of their observance; 2. Because it is contrary to the fundament idea of a republican government, that consci

should be coerced into conformity by law or that special rights and privileges should given to a particular religious belief; 3. Because the question of the holiness of days,—like that of public worship, the support of the clergy, the observance of ordinances,—should be left in its decision to individual conscience, and made to depend on its own men

without the intervention of the State; and 4. Because, as it has been found safe, police and beneficial to allow the people to decide for themselves in all other religious matters, there is no reason to doubt that the same good main would follow the repeal of the Sabhatical

GREAT MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND FOR REPRESENTATIVE REPORM LONDON, Oct. 18, 1869

MY DEAR GARRISON:

Since I wrote you last, I have kept myself infored respecting the progress of this great national quantion. Sir Joshua Walmsley and Mr. George The son have been at Aberdeen, in Scotland, and he had a most successful meeting of the working me middle classes. In addition to the great gathering reported in the paper I send you, they were en tained at a soirce, by the operatives exclusively, as seem to have succeeded in effecting a most cordial and perfect union between the classes hitherto estrage from each other-the working and the middle of These gentlemen are peculiarly qualified for the mission they have undertaken. Sir Joshua Walmaler is a man of humble origin, who, having pursued a pasperous career in business for twenty-five years, and having during that period realized a handsor petence, is now anxious to see the class from which he sprung delivered from the political degradation and bondage in which they have so long been hald As a private citizen-as an elector-as the Chief Magistrate of Liverpool-as a candidate for parismentary honors, and as a speaker and voter in the House of Commons, he has always been a straightfor ward, outspoken and uncompromising radical. As the consequence, he enjoys the full confidence of the people. His antecedents are all in his favor. He is in the prime of life—of active and energetic habits possessed of great practical knowledge, and, m speaker, wins and convinces by the carnestness his manner, and the clearness and simplicity of his style.

Your friend, George Thompson, has been twenty years before the people of this country, and is will known. As a politician, he has never avowed my but the most liberal principles, is trusted by the entire body of the working classes, and is supported by all in the other ranks of society who are in favor of measures of real reform. Of his qualifications for the work of agitating, by means of public meeting, I need say nothing, as you have often been associated in vigorous movements in the anti-slavery tause. In such hands, I feel no doubt the cause of representtive reform will 'go ahead.'

I have time for no more.

Yours for freedom, YOU KNOW WHO.

COPY OF A LETTER TO A MEMBER OF THE BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

NEW BEDFORD, August 10, 1849. The number of colored people in New Bollin is about twelve hundred. No distinction is made in any of our schools at

account of color. The number of colored persons in New Bellin, in proportion to the whole population, is supposed to be larger than in any other town or city in the list

Our colored children have always attended of public schools. They are to be found to-day in cost school in the city.

Several have passed through the whole courses the High School.

The colored children would not attend any school established exclusively for them.

About 17 years ago, a proposition was made to establish in this town a school exclusively for the

colored children.

The town was then divided into school-districts. An appropriation was made by the town for the per pose—the purpose was distinctly stated in the vote.

I was then a member of the school committee, and as, I think, chairman of a sub-committee appointed

to carry the vote into effect.

Before moving in the matter, I requested and obtained leave to ask legal advice upon this question.
Can a colored child be excluded from a school key in the district in which it resides, on the ground that there is established by the town a school for all the colored children to attend?

This question I submitted to the Hon. Christ H. Warre thou explored in No. Belford

H. Warren, then a resident in New Bedford He gave me his opinion in writing, and his answer

The opinion was an elaborate one, and cas, so doubt, now be found on the files of the school cas witten Nothing further was done by the school commi

tee. No school for colored children was established.

The decision of Judge Warren was acquiesced in at the next annual meeting without a dissenting too, and the subject has never been named either in hard meeting or city council since.
Thus have the colored children always enit
the advantages of our public school as fully as

I was fifteen years on the school committee, could never discover that any disadvantage results from the admission of the colored children. It was

never made a matter of complaint, either by teachers Parents, or guardians.

All are and ever have been satisfied, and no schools in our Commonwealth stand higher than ours.

Thus it has been determined by an experiment is community having a very large portion of colors children, that a course of action with regard to the contract of the colors of the co

attendance at school, in accordance with the and spirit of our Constitution and laws, results in so disadvantage to the white children.

The same course is now pursued at Nantucket.

There, after a long struggle, the old prejudice gas and the rights of the struggle, the old prejudice and the rights of the struggle, the old prejudice and the struggle of the struggl

There, after a long struggle, the old prepatite grave way; the rights of the colored children, 'equality before the law,' were recognized, and the distinction which had for many years been made was done way. My own opinions and feelings upon the whole subject are shown by the foregoing.

Here it would make no difference whether the teacher was black or white. Not a colored child would attend a public school established exclusively for them.

for them.

I cannot, of course, judge of the effect, in your city,

I cannot, of course, judge of the effect, in your city, of the plan you propose; but it appears to me that the evils which now trouble you, and which are demanding the attention of your School Board, are of a character not to be remedied by changing the complexes

of the teacher.

But you asked me for facts, not opinions.

I have given you such as seem to have a bearing Very truly yours, upon the question.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

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Oct. 18, 1840.

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For the Liberator.

FRIEND GARRISON : I suppose you are beginning to think that you have of rded space enough already in your columns to this of respondence, and I should have been perfectly concont myself to have stopped with my last and short letter, which I thought, and still think the best reply that could have been made to the long second communication of Monitor, but as he has seen fit to write third letter, it seems right and proper that I should make a third reply; and as he began the correspondence, it seems perfectly right and proper that I should end it. Will you, therefore, give me leave for the fol-Yours for the slave, MONITUS.

TO MONITOR.

I didn't know as you would write again. Friend ries it around to her stern, and makes it fast to her rudder-head. She then hoists up her sails, and swings around with the wind and tide. The breeze swells her canvass, and she appears in every thing but moving a third reply. But let me say one thing here. I must protest against the disposition you seem to manifest, both in your second and last letter, of rungaliest, both in your second and last letter, of rungoint. I never agreed to follow. Her only change is in her bodily position. Her stern it around to her stern, and makes it fast to her runder-head. She then hoists up her sails, and swings around with the wind and tide. The breeze swells her canvass, and she appears in every thing but moving the point in an anti-slavery direction; but she don't on. Her anchor hasn't even 'broken laid down his Bible. He several times held up his watch, reaching it away round before me, so that I might superly see it. manifest, both in your second and last letter, of running away from the point. I never agreed to follow
you into all your disquisitions and reflexions upon a
thousand things which have no sort of connection
with the original topic of discussion. What in the
world is all this addressed to me for? It is that finding yourself handsomely beaten off your first ground,
you have cunningly concluded to run off to some other, where you fancied you might do better, and thus
entirely charge the issue? Finding your original position weaker, probably, than you deemed, when you
first took pen in hand, is it your cunning device to
make another issue, and, so far, at least, as respects
me, an entirely folss one?—to write letter after letter
to me, for instance, attacking certain entirely irreleto me, for instance, attacking certain entirely irreleto me, for instance, attacking certain entirely irrele
manifest, both in your second and last letter, of runmanifest, both in your second and last letter, of runmanifest, both in your second and last letter, of runmanifest, both in your second to fellow the beauth of the church, who
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idea—that of sending Bibles to the church, who
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if to be manifest.

I was followe to me, for instance, attacking certain entirely irrelevant positions-just as if I held them?-thus implying that I meant to sustain them, when I never meant any such thing ;-when I never thought of such a thing ;-when I had never said any thing about them in any shape or way whatever! Is this your trick? · A thing devised by the enemy.'

What, for instance, among a troop of others, have I to do with the 'pretended love and union' of the Church, whether it is the result of selfish, slavish fear' or not? I never said whether it was or wasn't. I never said anything about it of any kind whatever! Again, Christianity never was designed to be shut up in a church.' Who said it was ?-or could be ? I ever said any such thing. Again, 'There are no set times or places divinely appointed to worship the Fa-ther in spirit and in truth.' Who said there were? I never did. Again, 'All times, all places, equally belong to God.' Who said they didn't? I have always said they did; but in the present correspondence I have never said anything about it in any shape or way. Again, it is announced, in conclusion, with an air of great oracular triumph, that anti-slavery is safe, as if I had ever held a contrary doctrine ! ' Anti-Slavery is safe, forsooth, is it? Who said it wasn't? I declared in my first letter that it was, not only sufe, but that it was God's truth, and must prevail, and leaven the whole lump of public opinion and human society. To the point then. The two leading positions of your first communication were these: First, that the Church was a 'lifeless lump'-'a mass of bones, all dry and withered,' and therefore, secondly, you called upon those 'honest men still in the church true-hearted men, with living, breathing souls, (your own expressions,) to ' come out.'

Your first position I refuted by an extract from the

remarks of Wendell Phillips, (so far as he is any authority or evidence of anti-slavery opinion on the subject; and he is pretty good authority; -almost as good, probably, as Monitor !) last Fast-day in the Rev. Mr. Stetson's meeting-house at Scituate. Secondly, by-the-by-abolitionists-bruited-far-and - nearsaying of Albert Barnes. Thirdly, partly by your own confession in the wordst just quoted. But the most triumphant proof of the falsity of this your position in respect to the church, I gather from two of your own expressions in your last letter. You call he Church, in one place, 'a cage of unclean birds.' these same 'unclean birds' of prey have devoured; and of which these 'dry and withered bones' are all that now remains! But where, in that case, are the unclean birds' themselves? Is it, that they, having done all the mischief they could, and having nothing more to live on, deceased also for want of game? Are they dead and gone too? and is the evil spirit thus enrely started out of the Church? Is that your meaning? But if so, why take the trouble to speak of the unclean birds' at all any longer in connexion with the cage, seeing that they no longer exist—that there s now no such thing-that the cage is now absolutely minus them, though still heaped up with the 'dry and withered' carcass remains of their former ravages? Why not keep to your origina! figure, and call the Church a cage of 'a mass of bones, all dry and withered, which some 'unclean birds,' now happily extinct, have left there? That would have been consistent; but that you didn't mean. You meant to say that the Church was still, and now, as much as ever, 'a cage of unclean birds;' and if so, don't you see it must be something more than a mass of bones, all dry and withered? You and I would find them to be something else, I can tell you, if, unfortunately, we found ourselves exposed to their claws. They might make uc, indeed, you and me, Mr. Monitor,the admonisher and admonished, 'a mass of bones, all dry and withered, in no very long space of time; out, by no sophistry, or ingenuity of interpretation, or force of logic, could we make them out to be nothing but 'a mass of bones, all dry and withered'; and so you have involved yourself in a perfect inconsistency and contradiction. But this is, by no means, the worst, or best, and most successful of your self-contradictions. You repeat, secondly, the old appellation affixed to the Church, of the 'Synagogue of Satan,' (with all its capitals.) Now, I don't undertake to say ere and now, whether it is, or isn't. I stated, in my first reply, my opinion of the Church, and of its flagrant delinquency, as a whole, on this great question of this giant and crying curse of American slavery. I stated that it was the more guilty from the circumstance that it had the power—tremendous power, (according to Wendell Phillips and Albert Barnes, prety good authority!) almost omnipotent, to rid the and of its burden and its curse, and avert from it the judgments of a just God, but refused to exert it! And now see how this very expression of yours com-pletely confirms my position, at least, so far as the power is concerned, and refutes your own. For whatever else might be said about Satan, I am not aware that he was ever called an impotent personage. I must confess this is the first time in my life that I ever saw it intimated that he who is described as a roaring lion,' roaming about, and seeking whom he may devour,' bore any very great resemblance to a 'lifeless lump.' It seems to me that I am warrantTHE CHURCH AWARING! Harwich, Oct. 22, 1849.

DEAR GARRISONS

their usual good effects. A strong anti-slavery current has been produced upon the sea of public sentiment. The 'fast anchored' Church has felt its influence. Quite a breeze, also, has been made to blow in the same direction, and the Church has felt that she warrant for slavery from the Bible. Are you going I didn't know as you would write again. Friend
Garrison has been kind enough to allow us space in
his columns for two letters or communications spaces,
his columns for two letters or communications apiece,
his

> souls of the heathen, staid at home. When a proper opportunity presented, I rose, and called the attention had been told them: that the church had come far opportunity presented, I rose, and called the attention of those assembled to the condition of three millions of heathen, having much stronger claims upon them than those of Siam, Cambodia, or the 'iales of the sea;'—heathen at our own doors,—in our very midst,—made such and kept such by the religion of this country; that very religion to which they were so anxious to convert those heathen afar off. That we needn't go beyond the limits of our own country, in the comment of work of this sort; that we had enough of the seat down. needn't go beyond the limits of our own country, in pursuit of work of this sort; that we had enough of it waiting at our heads, ready to be done;—enough, and more than enough to employ all the efforts of all the missionary societies in the land; and that going the merformance and waiting the performance of the country of the performance of the country of the coun

> appoint a special concert of prayer for the slave once a month, at which contributions were taken for the purpose of sending Bibles to the slaves; that the American Bible Society was now engaged with its American Bible Society was now engaged with its their next. American Bible Society was now engaged that their next colporteurs in this blessed work; and that their next the rest—availed himself of his shepherd's permission. All the others retired with their pastor, taking that time. I inwardly resolved to attend. After a sion. All the others retired with their pastor, taking with them every light, excepting the two lamps which were carried by our friends.

friends of the slave, I attended the 'concert-of-prayer'
meeting for the slave. We carried with us a couple
of lamps. On entering the school-house, we found it
shout helf filled with a decoupt looking andience of lamps. On entering the school-house, we found it about half filled with a devout-looking sudience, conspicuous among which were many whose faith is better known by their works. The 'pastor' was reading a hymn. After singing, he prayed. He thanked God that he had established a Church on earth. He told him that amidst all the convulsions, the persecutions and oppressions which had afflicted the check of the church, called especially to consider the all-about the church, called especially to promote, most needed to hear.

All things considered, such meetings as the one I have just described may be properly regarded as indications of the progressive advancement of public sentiment in an anti-slavery direction. In a meeting of the church, called especially to consider the all-about the cause which they came there professedly to promote, most needed to hear.

All things considered, such meetings as the one I have just described may be properly regarded as indications of the progressive advancement of public sentiment in an anti-slavery direction. In a meeting of the church, called especially to consider the all-about the cause which they came there professedly to promote, most needed to hear. her, she had remained the same. Then he told what great things the Church had done, and prayed for the continuance of her peace and prosperity. Then he told God that the awful sin of Sabbath-breaking was prevailing to an alarming extent; that notwiththe Church, in one place, 'a cage of unclean birds.'

Now, it seems to me that this does not accord very well with its being 'a mass of bones, all dry and withered, 'unless you mean, indeed, by this, that the bottom of the cage,—the floor of the cage, is filled with the limit and in reased in many, for the success of missions, and religion in many, for the success of missions, and religion in many, for the success of missions, and religion in many, for the success of missions, and religion in many, for the success of missions, and religion in many, for the success of missions, and religion in many, for the success of missions, and religion in many, for the success of missions, and religion in the success of missions are success. general. Then he thanked God that he had made us such a great people, and told him we 'were showing the nations of the earth what could be done.' (I quote his words.) He admitted there were some bad men among us, 'for they are not all Israel which they were of his jubilee has come—then, when the slave, lifting his unmanacled hands, shall send up to heaven the glad shout, that the year of his jubilee has come—then, when the are of Israel. He then prayed for righteous rulers; and then he came to the subject for which they were work is done, and her help is not needed, will she more especially convened, and he prayed for that unfortunate class of our fellow-men who were in servitude in the South; that God would open the way for their emancipation, and that we all might be released from that more dreadful bondage—the bondage of sin; and closed by asking for a variety of gifts

and graces. After singing, the pastor rose, and said that they had met for the purpose of considering the condition of the slaves all over the world. That the chief conemancipation was the fact that the slave had an im- continued yesterday, morning, afternoon and eve cause of missions; that they had done, and were do- meeting. Not a word of opposition was raised at any ing, more than any other people for the cause of stage of the meeting, to the positions taken by the Christ; that they sustained five hundred thousand American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies. missionaries, and expended five millions of dollars Charles Burleigh, I think, never spoke with more (ten dollars to each missionary!) per unnum for their support, and commended their zeal and their faith.

He then spoke of the interest they had felt in the and simple, touching appeals, found their way to cause of the oppressed, and mentioned Wilberforce many hearts. We were rejoiced to receive the as-and Clarkson as being leaders in the work of emancisurance from many persons, some of them recently pation; and then turned again to their labors in be- supporters of the pro-slavery churches and parties half of the heathen. 'Again he spoke of the five that the visits of Stephen and Abby Foster, and Par hundred thousand English missionaries. He then ker Pillsbury, to this place, during the past year, had we are to feel interested in his behalf." He then read tainly our meetings, yesterday and the day before the chapter, and commented at length upon all the go to confirm the truth of this statement. The most various topics it contained, such as 'setting the affections on things above,'—'having the life hid with forced, and reiterated. The American Churches, Christ,'-' mortifying the members,'-' putting on the (with rare and inconsiderable exceptions,) the Gov where, in commenting upon the twenty-second verse, in the great audience, to disprove or even deny these

I have given what I think every impartial person be guided by His Spirit, for where that Spirit is, there is an seen by your evident meaning and the accompanying epithets, in saying, that, whatever else may be said of his infernal majesty, he is anything but a mas of bones, all dry and withered!—and so far you have involved yourself in another inextricable incomsistency and contradiction. But I have not done with you yet. I reserve the rest of my reply (with the kind leave of the editor) for another number of the Liberator.

I have given what I think every impartial person be guided by His Spirit, for where that Spirit is, there is treasury—liberty of limb and of thought, of body and of soul, of conscience and afform the number of the church rose and spoke of the importance of sending the Bible to the slave appointments in various parts of Hampshire and Hampden counties; and, on Saturday and Sunday next, meet at Westfield, and hold a Consistence and of outerance.

When he had finished his remarks, I rose for the purpose of bearing my humble testimeny against the slave system. I exposed, in a few words, the utter want of adaptation of means to ends, in giving the slave a Bible for the purpose of abolishing alave
Ty. A man is in the last agonies of starvation, and SAMUEL MAY, Ja.

you present him with a warm cost, and tell him how | Harwich, Oct. 22, 1849.

Knowing that any indications of life, however slight, any pulsations, however feeble, under the deathly ribs of any ecclesiastical carcass, will be regarded by all true abolitionists as an evidence of the faithfulness and efficiency of their labors, I thought that a sketch of some recent developments in this place might be of interest to the readers of the Libstator.

The anti-slavery efforts which have of late years been expended in this town, have not been without committed the will find it in cold weather. 'Give me bread, he cries, 'or I perial.' A man has fallen into the water, and is drowning; Indinstead of throwing and tell him how good they are in case of great depression. 'I am drowning!' he cries, in bitter agony, 'come to my rescue!' The slave is grinding in the Southern prison-house, of which you hold the key. 'Stripped, wounded, beaten, night to death.' In hunger, nakedness, and cold. Robbed of all he he will find it in cold weather. 'Give me bread, he cries, 'or I perial.' A man has fallen into the water, and is drowning; Indianted of throwing place in the water, and is drowning; Indianted of the water, and is drowning; Indianted of throwing place in the water, and is drowning; Indianted of throwing place in the water, and is drowning; Indianted of throwing place in the water, and is drowning; Indianted of the water, and is drowni been expended in this town, have not been without And you go to him and tell him you have got a Bible

the missionary societies in the land; and that going abroad after work was only shirking the performance of that at home.

On closing my remarks, a prominent member of the church arose, and claimed for himself and the church a very large amount both of anti-slavery zeal and anti-slavery effort. He said that both himself and the church went much further, and did much more for the overthrow of the slave system, than cither myself, or those with whom I acted. That they (he and the church) had gone so far, even, as to consider the subject further, to remain after the meeting, was dismissed, and continue the discussion.

were carried by our friends.

sung, and the meeting dispersed.

Last evening, in company with several faithful friends of the slave, I attended the 'concert-of-prayer' sketches of the interesting remarks which occupied our attention from 8 until 10 o'clock. Suffice it to

slave's need, until finally, when the work shall be eclipse even Garrison himself in the flerceness of her denunciations of that system of untold horrors. Rejoicing at every sign of life,

> Truly yours, LORING MOODY.

CONVENTION AT SPRINGPIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Nov. 5.

sideration which should induce us to pray for his town. They commenced on Saturday evening, and mortal soul. If it was not for this—if the slave had ning; in the afternoon, the very large Town Hall was no soul—his bodily sufferings were of so little im-well filled, and in the evening it was crowded. The portance as hardly to merit our attention. He then closest and most interested attention was given told us how much the English were doing for the thoughout, and our friends feel well satisfied with the said, that in the absence of the paper which he usually read on such occasions, he would read the third chapter of Colossians. 'It is then purely, or chiefly, because the slave has a soul,' he here repeated, 'that new man, — admonishing one another in psalms and hymns, — wives submitting to husbands, and demonstrated to be the chief agents and influences which now uphold and cherish slavery, that to children,—and so on to the end of the chapter, 'sum of all villanies'; and not a tongue was moved, 'Servants, obey in all things your masters according positions. May God open the eyes of the people of to the flesh,' he said that the servant, or slave, was New England, or rather may they open their own, under certain obligations to the master, and the master was under certain obligations to the servant. foolish hearts no longer be darkened by the tricks and These mutual duties and obligations were fully pointed out in this, and other parts of the sacred Scriptures.

frauds and selfishness of political traders, or by the arts and management of blinded sectarists. May they tures. I have given what I think every impartial person be guided by His Spirit, for where that Spirit is, the

hair. The Secretary being absent, on motion of 'argament' falled in its intended effect, and the distance May, Jr., J. H. Crane, of Millville, was appeared a sudden exit, shamed either by his fail pointed Secretary pro tem.

The meeting was then opened by a song from the choir of the Hopedale branch Society of this place,

after which, introductory remarks were made by the President, and invitation given to all to participate in the discussion of the question before the meeting.

Samuel May, Jr., then addressed the meeting in ar

this question. Miss Stone and Rev. J. L. Russell fol-Adjourned to meet at the Blackstone Town-House Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SUNDAY MORNING. Met according to adjournment.

A song.

The President then made a few explanatory re-

marks on the objects of the meeting.

On motion, the Chair appointed James Johnson,
Albert Darling, Emily Gay, Mary Walden, and Diana

Ballou, a committee on finance.

Appropriate passages of Scripture were then read and prayer offered, by J. L. Russell. Samuel May, Jr., then offered the following resolu-

to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound, was the mission and work of Jesus Christ, it is equally the work and duty of his followers; that they alone have any title to the Refreshment Table and Refreshment Room will de-Christian name who are striving to do this work; and that those individuals and churches which will not rendered by our country friends. Let each of them do it are like the proud priests condemned by Jesus, who passed by on the other side when they saw the and as much greater as circumstances may permit.

We would suggest to Female Anti-Slavery Socieclaim to the name of Christian, and ought not to be

accepted by us as such.

The meeting was then addressed by Miss Stone. Adjourned for an hour.

A large audience assembled, the spacious hall be

ing crowded with attentive listeners.

After singing by the choir, Mr. Whitney of Hope dale, led off in an eloquent speech.

Henry Box Brown then gave a very interesting and affecting account of his sufferings and heroic escape from slavery—i. e. the American Church. The large audience, though mostly slaveholders themselves, who are pledged to keep the slave in his fetters at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, were deeply moved by his simple narrative.

Charles Stearns and Mr. May followed. Adjourned to meet at Millville at 6 1-2 o'clock. EVENING.

After singing by the choir, Rev. Mr. Russell offer

ed the following:

Resolved, That to be truly members of the church of Jesus Christ, we must cease to be members of churches which are in league with the slaveholder and slave-trader, which apologise for his crimes, and countenance him in their commission, and which re-serve all their enmity and all their denunciation for those who are advocating the doctrine that 'all men

serve fill their enmity and all their denunciation for those who are advocating the doctrine that 'all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

Mr. Russell spoke ably in support of the above resolution, faithfully exposing and denouncing that religion whose votaries, North and South, buy and sell their fellow-men for 'paltry pelf.'

Lucy Stone offered the following:—

Resolved, That the religion of this country, which makes 'man-stealers missionaries, woman-whippers ministers, and cradle-plunderers church members, is worse than Judaism, which in its deepest darkness never returned the escaping fugitive, and in its year of jubilee 'proclaimed liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof'—worse than Mahomet for its prophet, yet declares that, 'for the glory of God, and to distinguish man from the brute creation,' slavery shall be abolished wherever it holds sway—and worse than Romanism, whose Pope, as early as 1837, declared 'by his apostolic authority' as utterly unworthy the Christian name, all traffic in French troops shall have retired.

It makes one's blood start to read of the diabolical murder of Hungarian officers by the Austrian authorities. Count Batthyany, the late Prime Minister of Hungarian officers by the Austrian authorities. Count Batthyany, the late Prime Minister of Hungarian officers by the Austrian authorities. Count Batthyany, the late Prime Minister of Hungarian officers by the Austrian authorities. Count Batthyany, the late Prime Minister of Hungarian officers by the Austrian authorities. Count Batthyany, the late Prime Minister of Hungarian Generals have perished in the same way. Everlasting shame to the nation that can thus imbrue its hands in the blood of prisoners. Russia, after many disasters, has gained an important advantage over the Circassians, in the capture of one of the principal fortresses. Throughout Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of France, espotism has regained

holds sway—and worse than Romanism, whose Pope, as early as 1837, declared 'by his apostolic authority' as utterly unworthy the Christian name, all traffic in human beings.

Miss Stone sustained her position in a happy manner, closing with an eloquent appeal to the young men and women to come forward and engage in this enterprise, to fit themselves for a higher destiny by striving to emulate in noble deeds, instead of living merely to eat, drink, and follow the fashions of the day.

At the suggestion of Wm. H. Fish, all who were willing to contribute 50 cts. per month for the two coming months, in sid of the Bazaar, were requested to rise. Twelve men and women arose out of an audience of over 200.

Samuel May, Jr., then spoke on the coming election, and the duty of the people to stand aloof from the corrupting influence of the three political parties.

Interesting remarks were also made by William

From some preparations which were making in the Vatican, it was supposed that the Pope was about to retain, the was upposed that the Pope was about to retain, the was upposed that the Pope was about to retain, but the Court opposes such a step until the French troops shall have retired.

Two thousand Spaniards have surrounded the forest of St. Lorenzo, where the assassins of the Advocate Rossi have taken refuge.

Thirteen persons have been executed at Arad. The names of the persons hanged are Schweidel, Damianich, Nagy Sandor, Vecsey, Torok, Aulich, Poitenberg, Knesich, and Leiningen. Those who fell by powder and ball were Earnest Kiss, Dessoffy, Lazar, and Luer. Francis de Pulsky has been condemned in contumacy to be hanged.

These executions at Arad are not the only ones which it is this day our duty to announce. Pesth has been the scene of fresh tragedies. On the 9th of October, Ladislaus Csanyi and Baron Jon Jessenak were put to death by the rope. Another of the first 'notables' of Hungary, the octogenarian Eugene von Beothy, is a prisoner, and looks forward to a violent death. Batthyany's large property, amounti

Interesting remarks were also made by William H. Fish, after which the resolutions were adopted, and the Society adjourned, sine die.

The meetings in Millville were all well attended, and though the resolutions and speeches were of the most ultra character, yet no opposition was awakened,—save a few 'pop-guns' fired from the churches' helps in the Society adjourned.

batteries, after the Society adjourned.

It is quite evident to a casual observer, that the people of Millville are in a very sleepy state. The conscience of the so-called Orthodox portion of the town has become so thoroughly magnetized by the continued pro-slavery preaching of their minister,—who is not excelled by any one in this branch of his profession,—that it is doubtful if they ever awake. It will take, at least 12,000.

PARIS, Friday noon, Oct. 19th.—During the speech of Matthieu de la Drone, on the Roman Question, an altercation arose between Thiers and Bixo. The latter declared that the former had said the election of Louis Napoleon would be a disgrace to France. Thiers demanded satisfaction. A duel took place at once. One shot was fired by each, at 20 paces distance, but neither was wounded, and the seconds came forward and said that the parties had done all that honor required. Both members returned to the Assembly just as the sitting was adjourning, at 5. batteries, after the Society adjourned. to rouse them to duty. There is another class,-

will take, at least, a severe shock of moral electricity to rouse them to duty. There is another class, whose name we will not mention,—of whom it may be truly said, their last state is worse than their first.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Provident.

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EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Provident.

I. H. Canar, See by protes.

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WORCESTER CO. SOUTH DIVISION A. S. think feriously of the subject, and thus prepare the way for successful effort by able and experienced lec-A quarterly meeting of this Society was held at Millville and Blackstone, on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 27 and 28

At the close of my remarks, a dissenter cor Oct. 27 and 28.

Met-at Millville on Saturday evening, at 6 1-2 o'- ing at my head a piece of anthracite coal, approaching clock, the President, Effingham L. Capron, in the in size a hen's egg, but fortunately his pro-slavery senter made a sudden exit, shamed either by his failure or the quietness and attention of the remainder.

ALERED GIRRS CAMPDELL

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. As we are approaching the period set apart to the Samuel May, Jr., then addressed the meeting in an labors and responsibilities of another Fancuil Hall able manner on the encroachments of the slave power, and the wicked position of the North in regard to with those friends to whom so much of our previous uccess has been owing, and on whom we have hitherto relied with a confidence that has never been mis-

> We do not dwell on the claims of the cause, or on the importance of the Bazaar as an instrumentali-ty in carrying it forward, knowing that the convictions of those whom we address are identical our own.

> Relying on this knowledge, we ask, as the most efficient help that can be rendered us, that the same friends who took charge last year of the decorations. fo Fanouil Hall, would allow us to depend on their services for the coming occasion; and that the same friends who provided so liberally the materials for decoration, would allow us once again to trust to their kindness for the necessary supply. They best know the kind and quantity of evergreen that is requisite, The same arrangements as heretofore respecting the

make at least an exertion equal to those of last year, ties, Sewing Circles, and the friends generally, that our supply of useful articles for the Bazsar, in general, hardly equals the demand. Articles of taste and ornament are profusely furnished by our foreign friends, but in regard to various useful articles which could very easily be furnished, we have found a defiiency. The following are very desirable :- Gentlemen's and Children's Knit Stockings, Mittens and Woollen Gloves, Gentlemen's Collars, Infants' Clothing carefully made. Any and every contribution will be thankfully received, but we have thought it best to make the above suggestion for the benefit of such as, desiring to aid us, are yet hardly aware of the best

Several of our Committee are now resident in Paris and will be most happy to execute any commission in aid of the Bazaar. Money contributed for this purpose may be forwarded to A. W. WESTON, Weymouth, and should be sent immediately, that the articles may be in season for the Paris box.

In behalf of the Committee, A. W. WESTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The British mail steamer Hibernia reached New York on the afternoon of Monday last. She brings London papers to the 19th and Liverpool to the 20th ult, both inclusive. It makes one's blood start to read of the diabolical

NON-RESISTANCE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the NEW ENGLAN Non-RESISTANCE SOCIETY will be held in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the following SUN-DAY afternoon and evening. To it all are specially invited, who believe it to be the immediate duty of mankind to beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-nous-, and they also, who are not yet propared to more'; and they also, who are not yet propared to their spears into pruning-hooks, and to learn war no sanction the doctrines and measures of Non-Resist ants, are respectfully invited to come, hear, and pre sent such objections and difficulties as may exist in their minds, in a fraternal, candid and manly spirit.

Rev. J. F. Clarke's Chapel, Freeman Place, Beacon Street, near Somerset Street, opposite the new Atheneum. The Society will adjourn on Saturday evening, to meet again on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, as the President has complied with a request to de liver a discourse on Non-Resistance in another build ing on Sunday forenoon.

ADIN BALLOU, President. WM. H. FISH, Sec.

To the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause in To the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Cavel in Western Massachusetts. Two or more agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will visit the Western part of the State, and hold meetings there, during the month of November, according to appointments hereafter to be announced. Communications from any of our friends in Western Massachusetts may be sent to the undersigned, at Springfield, care of E. D. Hudson.

SAMUEL MAY, Ja.,

General Agent Mass. A. Society.

Notice. Friends of the cause who have pledges due to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, are requested to make payment of the same, as early as may be convenient, to the Trensurer, or to the undersigned.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

Notice. Communications for the undersigned are to be addressed, for the present, to Springfield, Mass., care of E. D. Hudson. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY CONVENTION.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY CONVENTION.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held, for Berkshire, county, probably at LENOX, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 17 and 18, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday.

It is expected that CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, LUCY STONE, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., on behalf of the Mass.

Anti-Slavery Society, will attend this meeting.

A more definite notice may be looked for next week.

week. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,
General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

NOTICE.

Communications for the undersigned, after Nov. 18, should be addressed to 21 Cornhill, Boston.

SAMUEL MAY, Ju.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY CONVENTION. An Anti-Slavery Convention, for the Cape, will be held at HYANNIS, on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 8 and 9. Further particulars, as to speakers, place of meeting, &c., will be given as soon as arrangements are known. Will the friends on the Cape prepare for a full and efficient meeting?

SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Mass. A. S. Society

CONVENTION AT WESTFIELD.

An Anti-Slavery Convention, to be attended by Charles C. Burleigh, Sanuel May, Jr., and Lucy Stone, on behalf of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in WESTFIELD, in the Town Hall, commencing Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M., and continuing through Sunday, the 11th, day and evening.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as

Springfield, Friday, Nov. 9. Thorndike Village, Palmer, Monday, "12.

SAMUEL MAY, JR.,

eral Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Monday, November 12.
Tuesday, " 13.
Wednesday, " 14.
Thursday, " 15.
Friday, " 16. Chester Village, Middlefield, Worthington, Cummington,

LUCY STONE,

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-Southampton, Friday, November 9. Chester Factories, Monday, " 12. Chester Factories,
Becket,
North Becket,
Hinsdale,
Tuesday,
Wednesday,
Thursday, Hinsdale,

Friday, ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS. HENRY Box Brown and Charles STEARNS will ald anti-slavery meetings as follows:— Ashburton, Friday evening, Nov. 9.
Gardner, Saturday " 10.
So. Gardner, Sunday " 11.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. The fourth Lecture before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be delivered, by Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, on Sunday evening, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

nce 61-4 cents. ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

W. M. Frenald, of Cambridge, will deliver a course of four Lectures in Cochituate Hall, Phillips Place, this city, commencing Sunday evening next, November 11th, on the following connected subjects:—Lecture I. Philosophical Theism; Lecture II. Nature and Supernaturalism; Lecture III. Man, materially and spiritually; Lecture IV. Human Society.

Atheists, Deists, Pantheists, Naturalists, Transcendentalists, Rationalists, and all interested in Social Reform, or who wish to consider the foundations and practical results of things, are invited to attend.

Lectures to commence at 7 o'clock.

Admission 6 1-4 cents, to pay expenses.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in Providence, R. I., Oct. 21, PREDERICK DOUGLASS, only surviving son of Amos and Sarah C. Redlon, aged two years. Our darling boy was a child of great promise and superior worth. His mental powers far surpassed those of most children of a riper age. His sensibilities were almost without a parallel in infantile years, and his personal charms such as led all who beheld him to exclaim, 'He is too beautiful for earth.'

Possessing all the natural elements of greatness, we named him after a great man—a noble champion in the cause of human rights; and we fondly cherished the hope that we should one day have the pleasure of devoting him to the same great enterprise. But he has passed away from our sight, and thus for the third time is the gloom of midnight cast over our earthly prospects by the death of an only son. But Christ is our light in darkness, while by faith we behold our departed ones in a land of perfect rest.

SARAH C. REDIJON.

North Star and A. S. Standard please copy.

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From the Oberlin Evangelist. OUR GUILTY LAND.

Is this the proud 'home of the brave?' Do we live in the 'land of the free?' Is he who dare whisper of rights for the slave, Imprisoned, and branded to be?

Are the dangeon with padlock and bar, The lash and the shackle and cord, The recompense meted to him who shall dare

Against slavery utter a word? When the chain of the tyrant is broken. When royalty bows in the dust, When the trampled of Europe in thunder have spoke

In the ear of oppression and lust,

How the quickened blood leaps in each vein, At the crash of the sceptre and crown! What a pean goes ringing o'er mountain and plain When the throne of the tyrant goes down!

We stretch forth our arms to the Frank, We shout for the Latin and Hun, While anon from the South, lo! the dis Of the chains we have riveted on !

Alas for thee! land of my birth! Must thy proud sons be taunted and told, By the haughtiest tyrants that trample the earth, Of thy shambles, where manhood is sold?

That the sheen of thy glorious stars Is gone out in an evil eclipse, That the young spirit cringes at fetters and bars, And is dumb before menace and whips?

We cover our faces, and blush At the thought of the crime and its stains; For e'en here in the land of a Franklin and Rush, There is Saxon Bloop creeping through chains.

There's a stain on the 'flag of the free,' There's a wail in the 'home of the brave,' There is blood on the skirts of thy Ruler and thee, My country, the home of the slave.

For oppression is rampant in might. In rapine and murder and lust: And Liberty stretcheth her pinions for flight, For her martyrs cry out from the dust. WORK SHOP BARD.

PRUDENT ADVICE. BY G. W. LIGHT.

'His prudent soul danced on a silver sixpence till i

When poor people want assistance,

You must never pass them by-But, at a convenient distance, See the sorry rascals die. Should they corner you, however, In your necessary walk,

Then, with softened shrug, endeavor To console them with your talk. Gaze askance, with solemn sockets,

While you proffer them your prayers; Don't disturb your frightened pockets,-Hold your tongue concerning theirs! If you must survey their trouble

ith your justice-beaming eyes, Tell them you have seen full double That, with less than half their cries

But inform them, that you really Hope they may see better days-For you always loved them dearly, Though you must condemn their ways. Should they hint at bread and butter,

Cant of heavenly food the best: If they mention shelter, mutter All about celestial rest.

Show that they may mend their breeches' Pockets, if they'll heed advice; Bid them bite, like hungry leeches,-Scratch, like cats among the mice.

'Mind them of their bull-dog's gripping, Of the plump estate of swine

Promising a chance to dine. Tell them of the gold of labor; Tell them of the wealth of care;

If they ask, 'Who is our neighbor?' Growl—the ghost that's everywhere! Then go home, and make thanksgiving . You were born to fare so well-

Thriving on your holy living, With no soul to lose or sell.

LAMENT OF THE GOLD-DIGGER BY B. CUYTIS HINE, U. S. N.

"Tis evening, and I stand alone On San Francisco's desert shore, The wandering night-winds sadly moan, And shricking sea-birds round me soar. The weary sun hath sunk to sleep Beyond the great Pacific's wave While here I stand and idly weep That I have been to gold a slave ! O, curses on the maddening cry

That echoed through my own green land, And sent me forth, unwept, to die Upon this lonely desert strand! With spirits fresh the hills I trod, And, in the eager strife for gain, Forgot my country and my God, And fevered fancies flushed my brain!

It came at last, the bitter thought, That I was linked with toiling slaves, Whose very life-blood had been bought By selfish and designing knaves. But all too late conviction came, And with a downcast, cearful eye, I thought, with anguish and with shame I'd chased an echo here-to die!

O. vain was all our strife for wealth. We ploughed the bed of many a stream All idly, and, with ruined health, Heaped curses on our fevered dream, That drove us from our homes away, Athwart the ocean's furrowed breast, To find, with terror and dismay, That we were houseless Famine's guest!

My heart grows sick-my eye grows dim, As o'er the watery waste I gaze, And powerless droops each nerveless limb, And manhood's pride and strength decays. Adieu, my childhood's home! for fate Hath dimmed the brightness of my sky, I've 'dug' my grave, and found too late I've chased an echo here—to die!

FROM THE PERSIAN OF SAADL A soldier sought his teacher- What shall I do,

said he. With those unasked for visitors, who steal my time from me? The learned Master answered- Lend money to the

And borrow money of the rich-they'll trouble you

When Islam's army marches, send a beggar in the van And the frightened host of infidels will scamper to

The Liberator.

MEETINGS OF THE PRIENDS OF EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

The four last Monday evening meetings at the Belknap Street Church have been as fully attended, and scenes of as enthusiastic interest, as any preceding. Indeed, there has never been an occasion when the colored citizens of Boston were so united and persevering in a progressive movement; and there are abundant grounds for the hope that a glorious victory will soon reward their strenuous exertions, and amply compensate for their many sacrifices.

These Monday evening gatherings have not been

specially devoted to elaborate and lengthy speechmaking, but rather as free and easy reunions, who the men and women have imparted their various experiences, compared notes, suggested plans, and encouraged each other's hearts by renewed pledges, that come what may come, they will, shoulder to shoulder, contend for equal school rights, until the schemes of prejudice and expediency are alike driven to the wall, and full and impartial justice become, in fact, the crowning glory of the Boston School Committee

The following resolutions are among those advocated and adopted at the general meetings :-

Resolved. That the signs of the times are indeed most cheering, and that instead of a relaxation in the least degree of our efforts for the equal school rights of our children, we are daily encouraged to renewed exertions. The interest already excited by the subject, in the school houses, in the family circle, in the highways and byways of the city, as also the discussion in several journals and other avenues to the public mind; and last, though far far from least, the manner and matter of the opposition, are to be individually and collectively recognized as influences that will, and that speedily, promote the object so dear to our hearts as co-laborers in the cause of freedom and humanity.

Whereas, when our victory shall be achieved, even those few among us who turn the cold shoulder of indifference or the heel of their active opposition upon the anticipated reform, will alike with us be permitted to bask in the full sunshine of its advantages; there-

Resolved. That we cannot but regret that there should be found one among us to attempt a palliation or defence of those whose present position is an obstacle in the march of a people's reform.

Resolved, That while we hold ourselves the sup porters of freedom of thought and opinion, we are not prepared to give license to those of an obnoxious and mercenary character, when their expression or exercise proves detrimental to justice and equality.

Resolved, That the essential difference between the opponents and the friends of equal school rights can be no better defined than by a comparison of the principles of the American Colonization and the American Anti-Slavery Societies; the former would consign us to an isolated position because of our complexion, while the other would bestow upon us every social and political right, the inherent credential of every American citizen.

Rev. Mr. Stockman, of the Wesleyan Church in this city, (who, together with his congregation, has against a weak and proscribed portion of the human enlisted in the good cause,) on each evening has participated at the meetings, and won the gratitude of those whose rights he so carnestly advocates.

Rev. Mr. Foster, the volunteer teacher of the ten porary school-a man of noble deeds as well as eloquent words-submits most encouraging facts relative to the pupils under his charge, inspiring parents with confidence in his mental and moral fitness for the responsible duties he has assumed. His eloquent appeals to their perseverance for the right, and non-compliance with the wrong, are evidently producing the best results; his indignant rebuke of those who would urge the people to be content with their chains. are unanimously responded to. Go on, he says, until Cornwallis surrenders, and Dr. Beecher learns that it is always expedient to do right.

Jeremiah B. Sanderson edified the audience by

history of the free schools in his native town. New Bedford, where colored children assemble with others, and all travel hand in hand up the hill of science.

Mr. Briggs, recently editor of an anti-slavery paper in Vermont, administered some plain truths on deprecated the inequalities of the present social sys- of aid to the suffering brotherhood of mankind from tem. He maintained, that all men, being created equal, should stand together upon one platform, and let their merits, and not their complexion, determin their elevation of character. He narrated a color phobia incident among the green hills of Vermont where a child was for a long time proscribed and insulted because of her complexion, and debarred by an entire school from their society; but the perseverance of her guardian, and her own good deportment, at last melted the pro-slavery opposition, and she wa at length regarded as an equal, and soon found access to the warmest friendship and highest grade in the scholars' department. Several of those children who then taunted her complexion, are now among the most faithful and zealous friends of the slave an the nominally free colored American.

Henry Bibb, in an eloquent train of remark, alluded to several instances where colored men have been betrayed in the most auspicious moment of a freedom struggle by traitors from among their own number. This had been true not only at the South, when efforts were being made to break the tyrant's chain, but in the free North, in the light of the nine teenth century, could colored men be found, who, for a price, would sell their brethren into degradation

Wm. G. Allen favored the meeting with an instri tive speech on the mental powers and abilities of the colored man, showing, in a peculiarly happy manner that a man's a man, or black or white.

Wm. J. Watkins concluded an effective speech by a ence of his first interview with Wm. Lloyd Garrison-himself a child when the pioneer of immediate emancipation was a prisoner in Baltimor jail. After his liberation, Mr. Garrison visited his father's house, and on leaving said to him, 'If you live to be a man, be an abelitionist.' These word were indelibly impressed upon his soul, and where er he found pro-slavery or prejudice bearing upon hi fellows in suffering, he ever meant to make their cause his own, and do battle for the right.

Benjamin Weeden, in alluding to the pending tria between Benjamin F. Roberts and the city of Boston, for damages consequent upon his child's exclusion from the public schools, cited the name of Paul Cuff who, being a tax payer, was yet not allowed to vote entered an action at law, which resulted in securing to himself, and every colored citizen of the Old Bay State, the elective franchise. He hoped that both examples would be appreciated in a manner becom-

John T. Hilton animated the friends to keep the banner floating in the breeze, reminding them of the repeated triumphs achieved on Massachusetts soil by the united hands and hearts of free men and free women, and warmly rebuked those persons who, in the mirit of slaveholding insolence, remark that colored children are unfit to associate with those of a favore hue. He regarded such persons as unworthy the name of men or Christians, and believed that like the rich man and Lazarus, the unenviable position of the former would yet be theirs, while the now perse cuted colored children will enjoy the blissful realiza

tion of their heaven-inspired rights. Robert Morris, Jr., in a spirit-stirring s madverted upon the recent petty manuseres by the teachers of the Smith School, by which a boy having been seat on an errand to the school house, was ma-

iciously dragged to the Police Court, and a fine imupon him as a disturber of the peace-this ng but one link in the chain of injustice which we all must units to sever. Let us war upon the whole scheme of sickedness, and let the measures for our

success become the great thought of our lives.

John J. Smith, who recently removed from Boston o Fall River, to obtain equal school rights for his children, and Wm. Johnson, who removed to Cambridge for the same purpose, contributed their share to interest the meeting

Henry L. W. Thacker and Wm. Brown narrated their conferences with the School Committees and teachers, for an admittance of their children to the district schools.

Wm. C. Nell, Henry Weeden, James L. Giles, Mr. Williams, James Scott, and others, both men and women, severally added their word to help the cause

It having been suggested that quite an interest was being created in various towns in the Commonwealth in behalf of our cause, and that an agency to solicit funds therefrom was to be established, Rev. Mr. Foster submitted a series of resolutions, recently adopted by a large meeting of the friends of humanity is Danvers, in which they expressed sympathy for ou novement, and bade us God-speed in every mean calculated to consummate our object. This communication elic ted hearty applause, and the following

Resolved, That we recognise in this act of the peo ple of Danvers, the true and holy spirit of liberty which knows no color, tongue or clime.

Resolved, That we cannot, in so many words, express our deep and heartfelt gratitude for their sym pathy in our cause, but acts hereafter shall prove to them that those feelings and sympathies have not been unworthily bestowed, but are hailed by us as the greatest encouragement to continue in our efforts. mpartial freedom to furnish them with the pecuniary means of sustaining the temporary school; for though but an experiment, it is an indispensable one, relative to that great issue, requiring our willing sacrifices, untiring exertions, and fondest aspirations.

THE SMITH SCHOOL

W. C. N.

BROTHER GARRISON:

Boston, Oct. 23, 1849.

The following resolutions were offered last Sunday evening to a very large anti-slavery meeting at the Free Chapel in North Danvers, and adopted with almost entire unanimity. On motion of J. P. Harrinan, it was also voted, that Mr. Foster request the Essex Freeman, the Boston Republican, and the Liberator, to publish the resolves which the people so heartily endorsed and adopted. Will you, therefore, give them a place in your paper, and thus gratify your

Resolved, That we most earnestly sympathize with the colored people of Boston, in their noble struggle to secure their right to entire equality of privilege with the white citizens in the public schools

Resolved. That we cannot express our abhorrer of the course pursued by the professed ministers of Jesus, who are on the School Committee of Boston and are united in keeping up an atrocious prejudice

Resolved. That we have no terms in our language adequate to the expression of the intense detestation which we feel in view of the conduct of Dr. Edward Beecher upon this question, who, acknowledging the justice of the earnest request of the colored citizens of Boston for free admission to the public schools, did nevertheless vote against their just petition, with this unholy excuse for that act, viz., that public opinion in Boston is not ready for the adoption of this righte

Resolved, That we regard the fact, that no one the ten clergymen of Boston who are members of the School Committee is standing up before the world in this cause for the right, while there is one lawyer, Charles T. Russell, a member of the same Committee who does stand forth the advocate of justice on this issue, as deeply significant of the position of oper and certain compromise with popular wrong, or every question vital to humanity, now occupied by the popular ministry of this day.

Resolved, That we can have no confidence in the self-respect, as a most direct means of elevation, and picty of such men, nor can we indulge the least hope pit or in the world

DANIEL FOSTER, Chairn North Danvers, Oct. 22, 1849.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF SOUTHERN A TROCITIES.

An Election Rencontre. - At Louisville, on Tue last, a terrible rencontre occurred at the polls. Mr. Seymour, editor of a German paper, was first assaulted by a Mr. Grey and a Mr. Means, when pistols and bowie knives were drawn, and four shots fired by dif-ferent persons, besides volleys of brickbats. It re-sulted in Mr. Means receiving a shot in his shoulder, in several heing bruised and battered, and in a boy about 10 years old being killed by a ball entering his back. None of the parties were arrested.

IF Jesse Weatherford was killed by a slave, near Edgefield Court House, South Carolina, on Sunday, the 2d ult. It seems that Weatherford attempted to prevent the negro from visiting his sweetheart, on a neighboring plantation, when the latter shot him.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Six cases of highway robber and two of murder occurred in the neighborhood during yesterday and last night.

Murder at Jackson, Miss .- On the 18th ult., the quiet of Jackson, Miss., was disturbed by the killing of John Spires, by his brother-in-law, Joseph John-son. Johnson was fully committed to stand his trial for murder at the next term of the Circuit Court of

Stabbing.—The Frankfort (Ky.) correspondent of the Louisville Journal says that a son of Thos. H. Benton lately stabbed Mr. Lyons, of Louisville, slightly. Mr. Benton was about accompanying a lady from the parlor of the Weissiger House to her room. Mr. Lyons proposed to join them. Mr. Benton was offended at the proposition, and soon after, in an adjoining parlor, the stabbing took place.

Captain John Howard was shot in St. Louis, by man named Lonsdale, the wound proving mortal.

Mr. Jack Kirby, of Spartanburg, while whipping one of his negroes a few days since, was struck on the head by the father of the boy with an axe, and his life was put in imminent danger, but we learn he is recovering. The boy was to be tried on the 14th inst.—Ashville (N. C.) Messenger, Aug. 1st.

er 'Pride of the West,' had a difficulty with the clerk of the boat, on Thursday night, and was soon after missing. Yesterday his body was fished up from the water near where the boat had been moored, having, as is supposed, been stabbed and throw overboard. The boat had previously departed for New Orleans.—St. Louis paper.

Retaliation. — Mr. William Berry, of Lawrence county, Ark., killed James Marshall in April last. On the 5th inst., some of Marshall's friends attacked Berry in his cornfield, and killed him on the spot. overy has yet been made .--.

Attempted Murders.—The Clarksburg (Va.) Republican says that a few days ago, while Mr. Andrew Henderson, of that place, was engaged in looking over some papers, at a desk which stood near one of the front windows of his house, some bold villain fired a pistol at him through a broken pane of glass. A negroup was has been arrested on sussicious and believed.

in the Jaco, of Doddridge county, was on Friday week attacked by a man named George, Whitehair, who first discharged his rifle at him, the ball taking effect in his right arm, and afterwards threw him upon the ground, and beat him upon the head with a rock until apparently lifeless. The parties had been at variance for a number of years. Mr. Jaco's arm at variance for a number of years. Mr. Jaco's arm at variance for a number of years. Mr. Jaco's arm at variance for a number of years.

ing her when she was running from him, the ball en-tering between the shoulders, and coming out below the breast bone, causing her death immediately. Burns made his escape, but is row pursued by fifty or sixty men, and if he should be taken, you may expect to hear of the administration of Lynch law.'

In Cedar Grove, Jefferson county, Alabama, a negro killed Mr. McGuire with a knife, wounded Mr. Pearson and Mr. McDaniel with an axe, and then cut his own throat and died. Pearson, McGuire, cut his own throat and died. Pearson, McGuire, and others of the patrol, undertook to arrest the negro. He was prevented from killing his owner, McDaniel, by the interposition of Mr. McD's daughter.

Obadiah Surret, of Henderson county, N. C. lowing her about threatening to kill her; and upon a warrant being issued for his arrest, threatened the life of the officer, and was shot down by Mr. Robert Hamilton, one of the assistants. The wound proved

Murder of a Master by his Stare.—The St. Louis Union reports a horrible murder committed by a negro near that city. It appears that the negro's wife and himself were slaves of Captain Tyson, and that the negress became so unmanageable that her master had to sell her. This exasperated the negro so that he threatened to murder his master and mistress, and ne threatened to murder his master and mistress, and accordingly, on the night of the 20th, the negro got possession of a loaded double-barrelled gun of his master's, and fired a barrel each at his master and mistress, killing the former, though the latter fortunately escaped. The murderer made no attempt to escape, and was immediately taken into custody.

Runaways and Arrests.—On Saturday week, a gang of some half dozen slaves, of both sexes, ran away from their owners, in the neighborhood of Jefferson and Petersville, Frederick county, Md. They were striking a straight course for the Pennsylvania line, but were discovered and arrested about two miles above Wolfsville. The Catoctin Whig says:—

'It required a strong force to arrest them, the men making a desperate resistance, being armed with bowie knives, dirks, &c. Two young men. Urish Hurley and —— Lewis, who assisted in arresting them,
received some pretty hard blows, and were also badly cut by knives in the hands of the negroes. We understand that the greatest excitement prevailed among the citizens of Wolfaville, upon hearing of the bloody

'P. S. Since the above was put in type, we learn that the young men are not expected to recover from the wounds received from the hands of the slaves. Their bodies were dreadfully lacerated.'

Stabbing Case at Frederick.—We learn that on Monday night, at Frederick, after the arrival of the cars, am inoffensive black man named Phil, belonging to Mrs. Gardner, was assaulted in a most brutal manner by a youth named Charles Lewis, aged about 18 years, who, after repeated attacks upon him with stones, &c., drew a large Spanish knife, and cut him several times across the abdomen, cutting his entrails in several places, and severing an artery in the stomach. Officer Logue being upon the spot, arrested Lewis with the knife in his hand, and he was committed to answer at the November term of the court. Several physicians were called, who did all they could to relieve the sufferer and he still lived at the time the cars left yesterday, but it is impossible for him to recover. The youth, Lewis, states that he did not cut the man, it was whiskey.—Baltimore

steamers. A late Louisville Journal gives two cases in which offenders were tried after a fashion, and sentenced to receive 30 lashes each. One of these was a thief, who had robbed a German emigrant passenger, and attempted to escape after firing the boat. He was, however, caught, the boat run ashore, the fire extinguished, and the fellow punished and set at liberty. During the burning of the boat, a woman threw her child overboard. It was rescued by persons on board. No lives lost. The other offender was also a thief, who had robbed a passenger on another so a thief, who had robbed a passenger on another steamer. He was seized, forced to disgorge his plun-

Homicide.—A telegraphic despatch received at Columbia, from Camden, (S. C.) states that 'J. Ashby groes escaped from Hawesville into Indiana, and that some persons from Indiana went in search of them, and, finding them armed, shot two of them. One, it is said, fell dead, and the wound of the other was hought to be mortal. The wound of the other was is said, fell dead, and the wound of the other was thought to be mortal. The other six were taken back

Cowardly Murder.—On Friday, Messrs. Hefferman and Michael Donevan repaired to the house of a James Lambert, (an Englishman,) in order to reclaim a cow, the property of Donevan, which he understood had been penned by Lambert. Lambert said that he a cow, the property of Donevan, which he understood had been penned by Lambert. Lambert said that he had the cow, that he intended to keep it, and ordered them to leave the premises. He returned to the house, and re-appeared with a gun, which he pointed at Mr. Donevan. Hefferman wrested the gun from his hands, and handed it over to his friend, charging him not to return it to Lambert. A parley ensued, Donevan endeavoring to prevail upon him to return the cow, and Lambert protesting that he would keep it. At length, finding that no terms could be agreed upon, Donevan handed him back his gun, previous to returning home; when, as he was turning away, the cowardly ruffian fired at him, the contents lodging in his leg. The wounded man was immediately carried to his house, where, despite the utmost exertions of his physician, we learn that the expired at an early hour yesterday morning. Yesterday morning Lambert was arrested, and is now in the calaboose.—St. Louis Reveille.

Election Outrage.—Early yesterday morning, quite an excitement was produced by the report that a riot had taken place in the First Ward, which resulted in one or two men being shot, and some others badly dhurt. Just before the opening of the polls, some conversation commenced between some persons in a crowd, and a man who expressed his intention to vote the emancipation ticket. At this moment, Paul Seymour, publisher of the Examiner, who was standing near by, raised his hat from his head, and accidentally dropped some election tickets on the ground. While stooping to pick them up, he was assaulted, and as he rose, made an effort to escape, but was followed by several, who struck him with sticks.

Before reaching the opposite side of the street, Mr. Seymour succeeded in getting a revolver out of his pocket, and turning round, he shot Mr. Presley Means in the breast. He was immediately knocked down, and stamped and beaten until he was senseless, when he was carried into a house. Mr. A. J. Ballard, who was near, rashed to the assistance of Mr. Seymour, and discharged a pistol, but without effect, at Mr. Joseph Selvage, who was kicking Mr. Seymour. Selvage then picked up Seymour's pistol, which was lying on the ground, and discharged it at Mr. Ballard—the ball passing through his clothes without doing any injury to his person. Mr. Ballard was a few minutes thereafter knocked down by a stone, and had his head very severely cut. During the melce, few minutes thereafter knocked down by a seem, had his head very severely cut. During the melce, several pistols were discharged, and a boy, some four-teen or fifteen years of age, a son of Mr. Ovid Clark, was shot through the back. The wound, it is feared, will prove mortal.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

Siace Hang.—The execution of the negro Eddy took place at Spartanburgh, S. C., on the 14th instant. His crime was an attempt to kill his master, inflicting a dangerous wound with an axe. A large and dense crowd assembled of front of the pall, at an early hour, to witness the procession to the gallows.

Bloody Justiness.—In Bardstown, Ky., R. L. Wickliffe, a lawyer, shot W. P. Grey, a blacksmith, his near neighbor. They had long been on bad terms. Grey lent a gentleman one of his horses to go into the country. On his return, Wickliffe met him and asked the use of the horse to go to a religious meeting. He complied, and sequainted Grey. G. says, W. Shall not use my property, and mounting a horse,

bloody Jusiness.—In Bardstown, Ky., R. L. Wickliffe, a lawyer, shot W. P. Grey, a blacksmith, his near neighbor. They had long been on bad terms. Grey lent a gentleman one of his horses to go into the country. On his return, Wickliffe met him and asked the use of the horse to go to a religious meeting. He complied, and sequainted Grey. G. says, W. all not use my property, and mounting a horse, found his own tied to a tree, and took him home. Wickliffe came out of his office, and resting deliberately his double-barrelled gun against a locust tree, shot Grey in the side, as he was about to enter his own gate, and then discharged the other, taking effect in his breast. The wounds are mortal. W. has escaped.

Occases Killed.—The Laurensville Herald of Friday says:—'A gentleman from the neighborhood in forms at that a most melancholy occurrence transpired in the vicinity of the Burnt Factory, Spartanburg. District, on last Friday, which resulted in the death of Mr. Henry Fergurson's overseer. One of Mr. France of the surface of the control of the collection, and in the suffice, he he growelled him he were transpired in the was found to be armed with a large knife, and reverseer—whose name we were unable to hear wentin pursuit of him. Upon coming up with the boy, he was found to be armed with a large knife, and reverseer—whose name we were unable to hear wentin pursuit of him. Upon coming up with the boy, he was found to be armed with a large knife, and refused to return home. The overseer endeavored to force him, and in the scuffle, the negro wounded. The married man—sent his strocky merits.

**Herried Murder in Harrison County, Ky.—A correspondent of the Lexington Atlas, writing from Claysville, Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 13th ult., says:—

**Jonathan Burns yesterday killed his wife by shooting her when she was running from him, the ball entering her when she was running from him, the ball entering her when she was running from him, the ball entering her when she was running from him, the ball entering h in through the back way, he met with Hart on the sidewalk, in front of the house, and without warning, drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the left shoulder, producing a flesh wound. After being fired at, Hart started to run through the house, but was overtaken by Wise, who then drew the knife, inflicting a severe wound on the right shoulder, nearly severing the arm from the body, another in the right arm, several in the side, and the last and most severe in the back, severing the right lobe of the lungs. By the time the last blow was inflicted, the parties had reached the back yard, and Hart fell upon the pavement, literally cut to pieces, and expired in a few moments.

Hart the man killed, is a sadler by trade, is well

Hart, the man killed, is a sadler by trade, is well Hart, the man killed, is a sadler by trade, is well known in this city, and at the time of his death was studying medicine. He served with credit in Doniphan's expedition to Chihuahua, and had many friends. He was a man of remarkably prepossessing appearance, and in consequence was generally known by the soubriquet of Lord Byron. His remains were to have been interred yesterday.

Mr. Wise was a clerk in the Post Office in this city, and this unfortunet difficult has cart a dem along

An. Wise was a cierk in the Post Once in this city, and this unfortunate difficulty has east a deep gloom over a large circle of friends, and created no little excitement in this community.

The above particulars we have gleaned from passengers on the Kearney, one of whom witnessed the affray, and are believed to be correct.—St. Louis New

Dreadful Murder.—A friend writing us from Haw-kinsville, Ga., the 22d inst., says—'Mr. John G. Pon-der, a negro trader, (with some sixty negroes.) was murdered with an axe, while asleep in his tent, this morning, about 6 o'clock, thirteen miles below this place, on the road to Cedar Hill, (Slade's.) His home is in Thomas county.'—Sav. Republican.

Murder.—The Louisville Journal says, that Captain A. Tyson, late commander of a U. S. snag boat on the Mississippi river, was shot in the leg by one of his negroes while asleep in his bed, from the effects of which he bled to death.

Murder .- Mr. Anderson, a resident of Vache Gras Murder.—Mr. Anderson, a resident of Vache Grasse, (fat cow) in Arkansas, was murdered by his slave, on the 4th ult., while the twain were going to Fort Smith, for the purpose of selling the negro. The latter, after fracturing the skull and cutting the throat of Mr. Anderson, went to Fayetteville, told another negro what he had done, and then took to flight. A party went in search of Mr. Anderson's body, and found it. Another party pursued the negro, overtook him about 25 miles from Fayetteville, and shot him, but he succeeded in escaping, leaving behind him, however, Mr. Anderson's purse, containing \$14. The negro was badly, and supposed to be mortally, wounded.

Lynching in Arkansas.—A negro man named Alph, who murdered Mr. James Anderson of Crawford Co., Ark., lately, was captured and taken to Bentonville on the 25th ultimo, where, by a vote of the persons present, it was resolved to hang him without trial, and the unfortunate man was executed on the 20th. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold, but pointed out a white man in the crowd who instigated him to the crime.

Murder.—A murder (says the Clarke County Re-corder) was committed near Mount Pleasant, Monroe county, (Ala.) on the 21st ultimo, by one Samuel J. county, (Ala.) on the 21st ultimo, by one Samuel J. Godloc, on the body of the Rev. N. Drew. We learn that the said Godloe had been teaching school in the neighborhood, to which Mr. Drew sent some of his children; but from some cause stopped them before the close of the session. Godloe not being satisfied, went to the residence of Mr. Drew, and demanded his reasons for taking his children from school. Some harsh words were passed, and Godloe left, but returned another day in company with three or four other men,—neighbors, among whom was a magistrate,—and told Mr. Drew that he must retract what he had said! to which Mr. Drew replied that he would not. Godloe then struck him on the head several times with a stick, which caused concussion of the brain, and terminated his life in a few hours. Godloe fied, and has not since been heard of. A reward of \$200 has has not since been heard of. A reward of \$200 has been offered by a brother of the deceased, Mr. James

Horrible.—The Richmond Examiner reports a horrible act of cruelty done to a negro in that city. The owner tied him up in the morning, beat and tortured him all day, burnt parts of his body off with fire, and at night took him down—dead.

unwards, passed through the heart and lodged under the skin near the through and back of the right collar bone. Turk ran some fifty feet, and expired. It was in evidence that the fatal pistol was thrown a distance of twenty feet. From the wound, and the marks of powder, it was evident that the muzzle, when the pistol exploded, was in contiguity with the deceased.

when the pistol exploded, was in contiguity with the deceased.

Since writing the above, we have learned that Turk some years age killed a man in Missouri. He field from justice, and has since been roaming and gambling for a livelihood. He is the last of his family, his progenitor and three brothers having fallen by the hand of violence. Surely a strange fatality broods over the destiny of some families. Turk was remarkably well formed, regularly featured, and stood six feet seven inches.

Mercantile Library Association.—The next course of lectures before this institution will commence on the 14th of November. The introductory will be delivered by Hon. Horace Mann, and the poem by J. G. Saxe, Esq. The following distinguished gentlemen are engaged to lecture during the season:—Rev. Dr. Gannett, E. P. Whipple, Esq., and Wendell Phillips, Esq., of this city; President Woods, of Bowdoin College; Rev. Esra Magoun, of New Haven; Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Richard Willis, Esq., of New York.

The Great Remedy of the Age DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA

A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Br. sipelas, general Doblity common to Pemaies, Cold Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain cure for Scrofulous Tumers on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to direction, and faithfully persevered in.

The proprietors, after testing the virtues of the control o

and faithfully persevered in.

The proprietors, after testing the virtues of this great medicine for upwards of three years in an extensive practice, and with unbounded success, now offer to the public. In diseases of the skin arising from impure circulation, it is a sovereign remedy. It will assuredly eradicate any kind of humor from the system, if the directions are strictly adhered to. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Any one doubting its efficacy can satisfy themselves that is a powerful instrumentality in the cure of disease. doubting its efficacy can satisfy themselves that its a powerful instrumentality in the cure of diseas, by consulting Dr. Clark's patients, in and about the city, who have taken it, and can testify to its healing powers. A great many have given it a trial, and we know not yet of a single person who has not derived either temporary or permanent benefit from its us. The following was handed us, and we insert it for the consideration of others who may be similarly afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence, 7 1-2 Elliot st.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER:

Boston, April 27, 1849.

Das. CLARK & PORTRE:

GENTLEMEN—A little more than a year ago, I was taken with spitting blood, pain in my side and shoulder, and strong symptoms of consumption. I sowhit the advice of two eminent physicians of this city, who sounded my lungs, and pronounced them badly affected, or very weak. They advised me to go into the country, as a change of air might be beneficial with the country, as a change of air might be beneficial with the country, as a change of air might be beneficial with the country, as a change of air might be beneficial with the country, as a change of air might be beneficial with the country, as a change of air might be beneficial with the country, as a change of air might be beneficial with the country. A physician was called to see me. He examined my lung, and said he could give me no encouragement—said I might live till Fall, but probably no longer. My city physicians, previous to my leaving for the country, said I should never get well. But I was induced to try Dr. Clark, who gave me the Anti-Scrofulous Paraces, and after taking it a few months, my health wa restored, and now I am able to attend to my busines. I think your Panacea a medicine of great efficacy. I speak from experience.

RALPH HOBAET.

MORE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULORS PANACEA.

PANACEA.

Das. Clark & Porter:

Gentlemen—I have used your Panacea for Solt
Rheum, not only on myself, but on others, and I
have been surprised at its results. It is, in my opinion, the most efficient anti-humor medicine ever discovered. My humor has entirely disappeared on my
hands, and I am now entirely well.

MARTIN HASKINS, M. D.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN—I have tested the power of your Pas-acea in the case of my little boy, whose face and arm have been entirely covered several months with a very bad humor, and I am happy to say it has effected a radical cure. In my oninion, it is the hest radical for humors ever got up.

LAWSON HOUGHTON. radical cure. In my opi

Messra. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN—I would cheerfully recommend your Panacea as the most powerful medicine to my knowledge now before the public for the cure of scrotch and other humors. It has certainly effected an important cure in the case of my child, who has for some time been afflicted with a humor. I would advise all who have humors to make a trial of it. It needs no muffling: it recommends itself:

puffing; it recommends itself.

Hingham, June, 1849. DARIUS EDDY. DRS. CLARK & PORTER: GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Anti-Scrofulous Panacea for swellings on my boy's neck, and to my surprise, they have entirely disappeared. I consider the medicine infallible for scrofula and other humor,

and think it should be circulated all over the world.

BOSTON, May, 1849.

Drs. Clark & Porter:
Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for a number of
months with a scrofulous humor on my face and neck.

I tried several kinds of medicine, but received no beefft. A friend recommended your Pansces, which I
tried, and by using two bottles, I am nearly curd.

I would advise every one afflicted with humors to
take it, for I think it a most excellent medicine.

A. D. PARMENTER.

Возтом, Мау 23, 1849. Sold at No. 80 Carver street, Boston. Price \$1

AGENTS.

SANUEL E. KENDALL, Nos. 4 and 14, under the old State House, head of State street, Boston.

DAVID MEAD, Jr., corner Union and Silabee six.

SYLVANUS DODGE, South Danvers.

H. A. POTTER, Danvers New Mills.

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS HAS removed to No. 10 ESSEX STREET, Boston, where he will continue to give particular state-tion to DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Medical and Surgical Office, No 3 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON,

WHERE all diseases affecting the human system are treated on eclectic principles. All systems of medicine contain invaluable truths—but no assets. system comprehends all. We labor to accumulate from each and all those truths, which have borne the from each and all those truths, which have bone is test of practical experiment. We refuse to be discumscribed, or limited, knowing that all that is vine is progressive. We therefore gather our intermation of disease and treatment from all source, and use all the remedies which the Creator has provide for the cure of human infirmity.

Our treatment is chiefly confined to CHRONIC as OBSTINATE cases which have arrested all the ordinary remedies, as Lung, Liver, Stomach and Urens complaints—Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores, Abscesses, Fistulas, Piles, Worms, Dyspepsia, Nerves Diseases, Spinal Affections, Catarrh, Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Throat, and every other part of the body, internally and externally.

Examinations made, and advice given in all case, WITHOUT CHARGE.

JAMES MCALLISTER & CO., Proprieters

JAMES MCALLISTER & CO., Proprieters. Office No. 3 Bromfield street, Boston, and No. 127 Chambers street, New York. June 8

CLOTHING

NEW STORE, No. 107, : : : Cambridge Stral. LEWIS HAYDEN,

WHO, it will be remembered, was formerly a slave in Kentucky, has opened the above Sum, and keeps a good assortment of MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, of superior quality. He trusts that all will lend his a helping hand, for it will be his constant endeave to keep for sale a good and cheap article on hand, both a wholesale and retail.

He has also a good assortment of little Knick Knacks, such as are generally kept in a variety than so that he is enabled to accommodate all his finesh who may feel disposed to give him a call. And he thinks that it would not be inappropriate here to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks to those whe have rendered him assistance since his arrival here and he trusts that, although he may not be able to a ward them, yet that Being who knows the heart of all men, will render unto them their just reward.

Boston, July 13

HOME FOR REFORMERS. THE subscriber having removed to that nest, our venient, and central boarding-house, No. 2 ld Central Court, will be most happy to welcone see of the Friends of Reform at reasonable charges, where the friends of Temperance, Peace, Purity, Freedom, the Prisoner. &c. may meet together, and capit dom, the Prisoner, &c. may meet together, and cape a comfortable and happy home.

JOHN M. SPEAR

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

OULD respectfully inform the citizens of Res-bury, Boston and vicinity, that he has re ly opened an Office, for the purpose of carrying a above business, in all its various branches, a M. M. TAYLOR the above business, in all its various bud DUDLEY STREET, ROXBURY, two doors above the Norfolk House.

Servants of every kind supplied with good place in respectable families, and families supplied with servants, both in the city and country, at short said and on reasonable forms.

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